

Chicagoan Skates Here for Marc

A lot of folklore will be taken home from Washington yesterday, footore and weary. His wife, Barbara, 25, came to Washington by more conventional means, but their children, two girls and a boy, will have to wait at home in Chicago to hear the whole story.

He came all the way from Chicago on roller skates, nearly a thousand miles.

A 27-year-old truck driver, Ledger Smith calmly strapped on a pair of skates Aug. 17 and started rolling.

Smith arrived at 12:30 a. m. yesterday, footore and weary. "I had a sign on my back that said 'Freedom,' and a lot of people stopped on the highway and wished me good luck and said 'God bless you.'"

Smith said he had his up and down yesterday. "But more good than bad."

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24 Evening Chronicle Staff Photographer

2,000 Special Policemen

Some of the 24th District National Guardsmen are shown in formation last night during a training drill when they were alerted to the possibility of a riot during the march. The march was held in the city's main thoroughfare, and the police were on high alert.

WASH. POST 8/28

Liquor Sales Banned Here Till Thursday

By George Lardner Jr.

Staff Reporter

Washington's liquor spouts N. Tobriner said the order will be turned off today under a sober order from the District Commissioners. Deflection on the "organized groups" at today's rally, "who

Declaring a "public emergency," the Commissioners will be under strict discipline."

aided not to allow the sale of But, he added, "there will be thousands of non-partisan's Capital until today's pants not subject to the same mass civil rights demonstration orderliness, and free consumption of alcoholic beverages might well tend to disturb the peace and quiet of the city."

The ban started at 12:01 a. m., today, and won't be lifted until Thursday morning after the 2 a. m. closing hour.

Liquor dealers, restaurants, hotels and taverns expressed surprise and annoyance, but none challenged the order.

It prohibits the sale, serving, consumption or delivery of any alcoholic beverages — by the drink or by the bottle — in all of Washington's 1900 licensed outlets, from private clubs to grocery stores.

Montgomery County councilmen followed up by ordering the closing of their County liquor stores at noon. Private clubs and restaurants there are not affected.

The Prince Georges County Liquor Board asked privately owned liquor outlets there to close up voluntarily, but a spot check indicated most of them will stay open.

In the Virginia suburbs, the 20 State liquor stores will be open for business as usual. So will restaurants and stores allowed to sell beer and wine.

In a prepared statement, District Commissioner Walter

WASH. POST 8/28

Liquor Ban Catches Bars By Surprise

Washington's bars, nightclubs and restaurants were caught by surprise by the order to pour no drinks during today's civil rights rally.

Liquor stores may have had an inkling that they would be closed, but their spokesmen still expressed chagrin.

Many store owners indicated they would comply by putting up signs telling their customers: "Closed by Order of D. C. Commissioners."

Others were emptying their showcases to keep temptation away from the thirsty, said Ruben Rudden, president of the Retail Liquor Dealers Association.

In issuing the order, the District Commissioners urged all cafes, restaurants and taverns to stay open "to provide food for the visitors."

"It was probably the best thing to do, but we're just surprised they waited so late to do it," said John S. Cockrell of the Restaurant Association of Metropolitan Washington.

District Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner told the association's executive committee only last week that the commissioners were considering closing only liquor stores, and not stopping sales at bars and restaurants, Cockrell said.

Tobriner said that's just what they were considering—then. But he said they later decided it would be "more consistent" to apply the ban to all liquor outlets.

The order was issued late yesterday morning—without notice—under the Commission's emergency powers.

In back of the ban is the threat of license suspension or revocation for infractions as well as court penalties up to \$1000 in fines and a year in prison.

Cockrell and James F. O'Donnell of the Restaurant Beverage Association said quite a few restaurants, nightclubs and cafes might shut down altogether, but Cockrell said he felt these would be in the minority.

Schedule for Civil Rights March

Details and timetable of today's activities in connection with the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom follow:

Early today—Demonstrators arrive by bus, plane and train.

9 a. m.—March leaders confer on Capitol Hill.

9:30 a. m.—Traffic restrictions begin.

11 a. m.—Memorial Bridge and 22d st. nw. close.

11:30 a. m.—March begins from Monument to Lincoln Memorial.

1:30-2 p. m.—Two-hour program at Lincoln Memorial begins with Marian Anderson singing the National Anthem. Invocation by the Most Rev. Patrick O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington. Opening remarks by A. Philip Randolph, director of the march. Remarks by the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, United Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A. Mrs. Medgar Evers gives Tribute to Negro Women Fighters for Freedom." Mrs. Daisy Bates, Mrs. Diane Nash Bevel, Mrs. Herbert Lee, Mrs. Rosa Parks and Mrs. Gloria Richardson.

Remarks by John Lewis, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Walter Rutherford, United Automobile Workers; Floyd McKissick, Congress of Racial Equality.

Selection of Eva Jesse Choir. Prayer by Rabbi Yumi Miller, Synagogue Council of America.

Remarks by Whitney M. Young Jr., National Urban League; Mathew Ahmann, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, and Roy Wilkins, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Selection by Mahalia Jackson. Remarks by Rabbi Josephim Prinz, American Jewish Congress, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The program will close with the Pledge of Allegiance led by Randolph and the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College.

4 p. m.—Start of dispersal.

5 p. m.—March leaders confer with the President and Vice President while out-of-town demonstrators begin homeward journey.

10 Demands of Demonstrators Listed

Here are the 10 demands of the civil rights demonstrators which will be read at the end of the two-hour rally at the Lincoln Memorial.

- Comprehensive and effective civil rights legislation from the present Congress—without compromise or filibuster—to guarantee all Americans access to all public accommodations; decent housing; adequate and integrated education and the right to vote.
- Withholding of Federal funds from all programs in which discrimination exists.
- Desegregation of all school districts in 1963.
- Enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment—reducing Congressional representation of states where citizens are disfranchised.
- A new Executive Order banning discrimination in all housing supported by federal funds.
- Authority for the Attorney General to institute injunctive suits when any constitutional right is violated.
- A massive federal program to train and place all unemployed workers—Negro and white—on meaningful

and dignified jobs at decent wages.

• A national minimum wage act that will give all Americans a decent standard of living (Government surveys show that anything less than \$2 an hour fails to do this.)

• A broadened Fair Labor Standards Act to include all areas of employment which are presently excluded.

• A federal Fair Employment Practices Act barring discrimination by federal, state, and municipal governments, and by employers, contractors, employment agencies, and trade unions.

RALLY—From Page A1.

Volunteer Army Helps to Smooth Last Minute March Preparations

set up operations in the main United Presbyterian Church, Council of Christian Monument grounds tent. Bishop B. Julian Smith of the Churches, some 2000 churches

Technicians laid miles of Christian Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Spike of the National Council of Churches; Anna Arnold Hedgeman of the Council, Harold E. Stassen of the American Baptist Convention; the Rev. Ben M. Herberster of the United Church of Christ; Bishop John Wesley Lord of the Washington Methodist Church; Episcopal Bishop William F. Creighton of Washington; Rev. Dr. A. Dale Fiers of the United Christian Missionary Society (Disciples of Christ), and six representatives of the World Council of Churches.

Meanwhile, Rustin said several thousand demonstrators had come to Washington early. "I've talked to people from California, Nevada, Boston, and South Carolina," he said.

Among those who arrived last night were James Baldwin, Charlton Heston, Paul Newman, Arthur Cantor, Marian Anderson and Joseph Mankiewicz.

Rustin said that if marchers get stranded tonight, "we will have at least 3000 beds in homes, churches, and area institutions of higher learning for them. Also, there are about 1500 hotel and motel rooms available at moderate prices."

Some suburban demonstrators decided to spend the night in Washington last night rather than brave the traffic today. For instance, a group of Alexandrians spent the night at St. Stephen's and the Incarnation Church, 16th and Newton sts. nw.

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, Washington march chairman said District and area demonstrators would be able to hear the folk singing program on the Monument grounds but should feel free to walk across Constitution avenue to the grounds if they want.

The bells of scores of Washington churches will ring for 15 minutes at noon today as the March proceeds from the Monument to the Memorial. The special Episcopal prayer service at St. John's Church on Lafayette Square has been moved up from noon to 11 a. m.

At 9 a. m. 20 religious leaders from throughout the country will hold a press conference at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

They include the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake of the

Support for the march has come from the Christian Century, a leading Protestant publication. The Catholic Standard, official organ of the Washington archdiocese, said Washington citizens should help insure "an impressive and peaceful demonstration that . . . will be a compelling example to the Nations of the earth."

The National Council of Churches yesterday shipped 80,000 lunches by refrigerated trucks from New York City. They were scheduled to arrive at 3 a. m. today at 1430 South Capitol st., where they were to be transferred to Government Services, Inc., trucks and taken to the demonstration area. The lunches will sell for 50 cents each.

However, the American

Meanwhile, a Jessup, Md., man identified as Arthur T. Laupert, was charged with assault and disorderly conduct for allegedly driving his car into a group of about 12 hikers walking along Rte. 1 in Jessup on their way to participate in the March, police said.

One of the hikers, John Cronick of New York City, suffered a slight injury to his knee.

Demonstrators driving to fringe parking areas can get transportation to the marching area in 50 Capitol Cab Co. taxis, which will take them to the 1400 blocks of Pennsylvania and Independence avenues and to 14th st. between Constitution ave. and Madison dr. Fringe parking will not be available at D. C. Stadium.

WASH. POST 8/28

500 From Television, Radio To Cover Civil Rights March

By Loren Chiglionie
Staff Reporter

More than 500 radio and television correspondents and technicians are covering the civil rights march for Washington listeners and viewers today.

The schedule of special television shows begins at 8:30 a. m. with Martin Agronsky on NBC's Today show, includes a CBS news special at 7:30 p. m. over WTOP and will end with a late night wrapup at 11:15 p. m. on NBC.

The three major television stations are pooling 24 cameras to provide live broadcasts. Though the networks agree on the size of the story, there was, at last report, only one wrapup of the day's events scheduled for prime time, from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. on CBS.

All radio and television stations have announced, however, that there will be cut-ins and interruptions to regularly scheduled programs for any newsworthy developments.

At present, these are the details of the planned radio and television coverage:

Radio

WMAL—Intermittent helicopter reports starting at 6 a. m. and news reports beginning at 10:30 a. m.

WOOK—Hour-long wrapup at 10 p. m. by four newspaper correspondents.

WRC—Five-minute network shows twice every hour, beginning at 8:45 a. m. Special news reports from 10:05 to 10:30 p. m.

WOL—Special news reports from 3 to 3:30 p. m. and 9:30 to 10 p. m.

WTOP—Coverage starting

at 9 a. m., as frequent as events warrant. Special 15-minute CBS radio reports at 2:45, 3:45, and 4:45 p. m. CBS wrapup from 10:15 to 11 p. m.

WWDC—All day coverage beginning at 6:30 a. m. with interviews at Union Station and bus terminals. Complete programs from Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial. News special from 9:30 to 10 p. m.

WAMU-FM—Uninterrupted coverage from 9 a. m. Panel discussions at 9 p. m. Taped recordings of march highlights from 7 to 9 p. m. and 10 to 12.

Television

WRC-4 (NBC) Martin Agronsky on Today, 8:30 a. m. for half hour report. Five-minute reports at 9:30 and 10:30 a. m. and 12:55 p. m. Half-hour reports at 11:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. and NBC specials from 4:30 p. m. to 6 p. m. and 11:15 p. m. to midnight.

WTTG-5 March news every hour on the hour. Special report from 10:30 to 11 p. m. On Thursday, 7:30 to 8:30 p. m., a report by the March leaders.

WMAL-7 (ABC) An opening 15-minute report at 9:30 a. m. followed by a two-minute spot

at 10 a. m., and five-minute spots at 10:30, 11, and 11:30. Half-hour reports at 12, 2 and 4:30 p. m.; a late show is also a possibility.

WTOP-9 (CBS) Calendar opens from Washington at 10 a. m., followed by half-hour reports at 11:30 a. m., and 4 p. m. CBS news special with Walter Cronkite from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.

Washington on Stage

The eyes of the world are on Washington today. This Capital City will be the scene of a great demonstration of the ways of democracy. Civil rights crusaders from many different parts of the Nation, far and near, will be guests of the city, and their ranks will be swelled by a vast number of local residents. It will undoubtedly be the largest gathering that has ever assembled in Washington in behalf of a single cause.

The demonstrators will be exercising their constitutional right to petition the Government for redress of grievances. They are coming here with the approval of President Kennedy and many members of Congress and with the full cooperation of the District government. The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom has become a sort of national ceremony in which every citizen has an interest whether or not he is a participant.

Elaborate preparations have been made to welcome the visitors and aid them in a proper expression of their convictions and their wishes. Beyond these official preparations, every resident of the city who comes into contact with the visitors should make them feel welcome. In its role of the Nation's Capital, Washington belongs to all the people of the United States. It must stand as a symbol of freedom—freedom of speech, freedom of movement, freedom of petition and freedom of the human spirit.

Every American has a deep and abiding interest in projecting this image of the Capital City to the world as the civil rights demonstrators assemble. It is said that some troublemakers will be on hand to provoke emotions and encourage violence if that is possible. But they will be a small element in an immense gathering and their venom or violence can easily be absorbed by the overwhelming will of the visitors and residents alike to demonstrate the attributes of free men.

It is already clear that the occasion will long be remembered. We have confidence that it will be remembered as an outpouring of good will, understanding and tolerance; that it will demonstrate the capacity of the people to debate their differences and to march in behalf of their convictions without loss of dignity or self-control; and that it will enhance the cause of freedom and equal rights in the traditional American fashion.

The important thing is for everyone in the area to realize that he is on stage today. Both the sidelights and the main action of the drama will help to shape the image of our society in the world and indeed to influence the course of our own venture in self-government.

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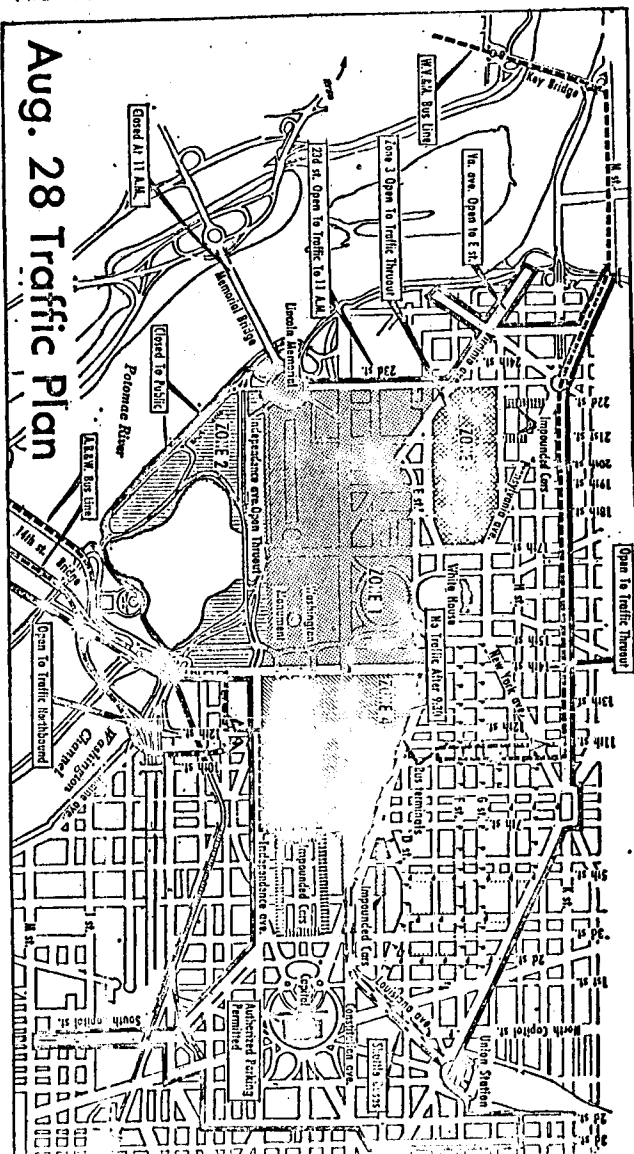
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Aug. 28 Traffic Plan



Today's Parking

If you are an area resident who is coming to the fair, the large map above will be of help to you, as it shows the location of the fairgrounds, the fairgrounds demonstrations, it details the traffic and parking information. The smaller map to the left, which is a planimetry, is intended primarily as an aid to the fairgoers. It shows the march route, and the location of first-aid facilities in the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial areas. On the large map above, the heavy black lines show the area in which parking will be banned. The shaded portion of the map shows streets marked "One-Way".

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Also at 830 s. m. Constitution ave. will be 22d st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw. At 11 s. m. period has progressed sufficiently. Memorial closed. The same applies to 22d st. south side. In and around the four zones through town limited at all times; as follows: north and west 14th st., north on 12th st., and east and west 16th ave., Pennsylvania ave. and, north of the intersection, 17th st. and 19th st. Traffic restricted for department demonstrations will start 8:30 p. m. on Virginia ave. nr. Normal D. C. Transit Station. For department demonstrations will start 8:30 p. m. and Constitution ave. nr. at about 9:45 p. m. Coaches will stop under Memorial Drive. Buses and Alder's Transit vehicles about a half-hour late that ordinarily use National will go over 11

Eyes of Nation on Capital

school districts this year to broadening of the President's fair housing order to include construction loans that are Federally insured.

But the March is primarily aimed at lobbying Congress for passage of President Kennedy's civil rights program, and for enactment of a national fair employment practices act, a hardy perennial that has never bloomed into law. Yesterday, in keeping with its earlier indications that it did not want to place the bill on the floor under pressure of today's rally, the Senate Commerce Committee deferred until next week action on the public accommodations portion of the President's program.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) said his 11-man House civil rights subcommittee would meet Thursday and might complete by the end of next week its action on an omnibus measure.

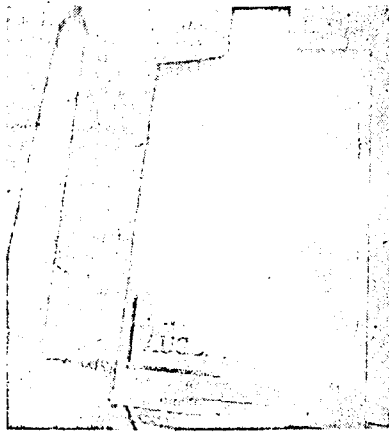
In this regard, House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) told newsmen he believed an "orderly march would be helpful" in influencing Congress on civil rights legislation.

City and March officials repeatedly have expressed confidence that no trouble or violence will occur during the demonstration. But they have agreed that it is better to be over-cautious in their preparations.

Chief Robert V. Murray of the Metropolitan Police Department will have 5000 men at his disposal, including 1900 regular policemen, 2000 National Guardsmen and 2000 marshals provided and trained by the organizations participating in the march.

Some 4000 Marines and soldiers with 30 helicopters will be stationed on a standby basis at nearby Anacostia and Ft. Myer.

Because of long shifts and the help of the National Guard, the sections of Washington outside the demonstration area will be provided with more police protection than they usually have.



The Washington Post

Hundreds of these No Parking signs went up on downtown Washington streets yesterday to relieve congestion during today's march.

Washington police, in an effort to avert any source of trouble, have refused to issue a permit for a counter-demonstration to George Lincoln day in a move obviously aimed at March participants. Rockwell, white supremacist and head of the American Nazi Party.

Stockwell has announced he will appear anyway, said he expects to be arrested and has cautioned any of his followers that they would only hurt themselves "their cause" by resorting to violence.

Police are concerned about the number of private cars that may be used by March participants; there isn't enough space available for a large influx. March leaders at first discouraged the use of private cars but have since relinquinshed hard opposition to them, and police hope they are not swamped.

City officials expect no trouble from the disciplined

March instructions call for the participants to catch their transportation home immediately after the conclusion of the demonstration, about 4 p. m. One spur for a prompt exodus will be the possibility of a railroad strike beginning at midnight tonight. March leaders have asked President Kennedy to use his influence to help special trains to return home in the event of a strike.

The 10 March leaders, including A. Philip Randolph, director of the rally, and Durham (N.C.) Attorney Floyd McKissick, national CORE chairman, will meet at 9 a. m. with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) in Room 113 of the Old Senate Office Building, McKissick will speak for and otherwise replace James Farmer, national CORE director, awaiting trial in a Louisiana jail of charges stemming from his civil rights activities.

The leaders are scheduled to meet half an hour later with Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) in Room S-230 at the Capitol, and at 10 a. m. in the Speakers Room there with House Speaker McCormack and House Majority and Minority Leaders Carl Albert (D-Okla.) and Charles Halleck (D-Ind.).

Following the demonstration, they'll meet at 5 p. m. in the White House with President Kennedy and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The demonstration itself will begin at 10 a. m. at the Washington Monument where white and Negro movie, television and stage stars will lead the throng in singing, and where folk singers will perform.

At 11:30 a. m., parallel lines of march will move from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial.

Heading the march on Constitution ave. will be Randolph. A few paces behind will be eight other march leaders—Mathew Ahmann of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; the Rev. Eugene Carson Blake of the Commission on Race Relations, National Council of Churches of Christ; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; John Lewis of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Rabbi Joachim Prinz of the American Jewish Congress; Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers; AFL-CIO; Roy Wilkins of the NAACP; Whitney Young of the National Urban League.

Randolph last night declared that the "basic objectives" of the march already have been achieved because the publicity it has received has "awakened and aroused the conscience of the Nation on the question of freedom and equality for the Negro." The leaders will be followed by four men carrying American flags, a group carrying 10 by 15 foot standard proclaiming the "March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom," a life and drum corps, the 150 platform guests and the rest of the participants.

On the other side of the Mall, the March will be led on Independence ave. to the Lincoln Memorial by six Negro women who have been influential in the civil rights drive — Mrs. Medger Evers, Mrs. Herbert Lee, Daisy Bates, Gloria Richardson, Rosa Parks and Diane Nash-Revels. They will be followed by a similar procession.

The program at the Lincoln Memorial will begin between 1:30 and 2:00 p. m. and will include 11 four-minute speeches by leaders and songs.

The marchers will be asked to sign pledges that they will return home and continue the struggle for full racial equality and to supply 1000 persons a day for demonstrations in Washington when the Southern Congressmen launch their expected filibuster against civil rights legislation.

All's Set for March Of 100,000 Today

Arrangements Smoothed by Volunteer Army

By Susanna McBee
and Wallace Terry
Staff Reporters

Last minute preparations for today's civil rights march were made at double time yesterday as thousands of demonstrators—the vanguard of an expected 100,000—arrived in town.

March organizers appeared tense and harassed as volunteers set up the new demonstration headquarters under a huge green and white tent on the Washington Monument grounds.

The tension resulted from at least one major and several minor problems.

Cleveland Robinson, march policy committee chairman, and Frank Montero of the NAACP went to see Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall about the big problem—how to get the marchers traveling home by train if there is a railroad strike at 12:01 a.m. Thursday.

They asked that the President include the homeward-bound trains for marchers on his emergency list recommending the trains that must be kept running. Marshall told them he would refer their request to Administration officials handling the rail problem.

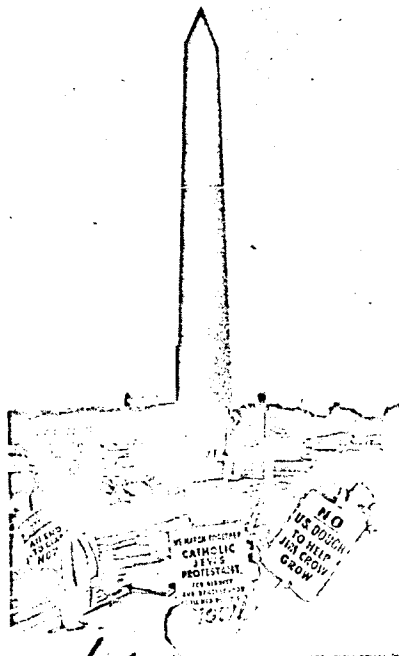
The lesser difficulties included the problem of nearly 100 signs calling for a new Fair Employment Practices Commission law. They said, "We demand an FECP Law NOW." Two women volunteers quickly began pasting "FECP" over "FECP."

Another problem was the proximity of television trucks to the platform at 15th st. and Constitution ave. erected for the folk singers who will entertain this morning before the March begins at 11:30 a.m.

Bayard Rustin, march deputy director, gave the word that the TV equipment be moved back. It was.

There was a carnival-like atmosphere on the Monument grounds as bare-bulb lights were strung up in the headquarters tent; sound amplification equipment throughout the area was tested with a "one, two, three, four, four, three, two, one"; and march buttons and pennants were sold to scores of sightseers.

The atmosphere was one of splendid disorder. Telephones in the headquarters tent and in the Lincoln Memorial press tent did not work for hours. The green and white tent of the March marshals, who will guide demonstrators and assist police, was set up but no tables or telephones were pro-



Volunteers sorting signs on the Monument Grounds yesterday for use in today's March for Jobs and Freedom.

Special Trains, Buses to Start Arriving 6 A. M.

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

The eyes of the Nation and the world are focusing on Washington today as an estimated 100,000 or more Americans participate in a one-day rally for a big breakthrough in civil rights.

Sponsored by top Negro civil rights organizations, major religious groups and individual labor unions, the rally

Urban League offices jammed by marchers and volunteers. Page A8.
Information to help both marchers and non-marchers. Page A10.

will be the largest civil rights demonstration ever held in the Nation's Capital.

The magnitude of the preparations for the demonstration by the city and the interest of the press media exceeds arrangements for Presidential inaugurations.

Vanguard Arrives

The vanguard of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, as the demonstration is called officially, began arriving yesterday and last night by bus and train.

The bulk of the participants are expected to arrive at Union Station by special train and by chartered buses between 6 a.m. and 10 a.m., when the program will begin at the Washington Monument. The weather forecast is for a pleasant sunny day with a top 64-degree temperature.

No one knows how large the crowd will be. Washington police, who have kept close tabs with march organizations and police departments throughout the country, said their latest tally indicated that 83,000 persons would arrive from outside Washington to participate.

Residents to Join

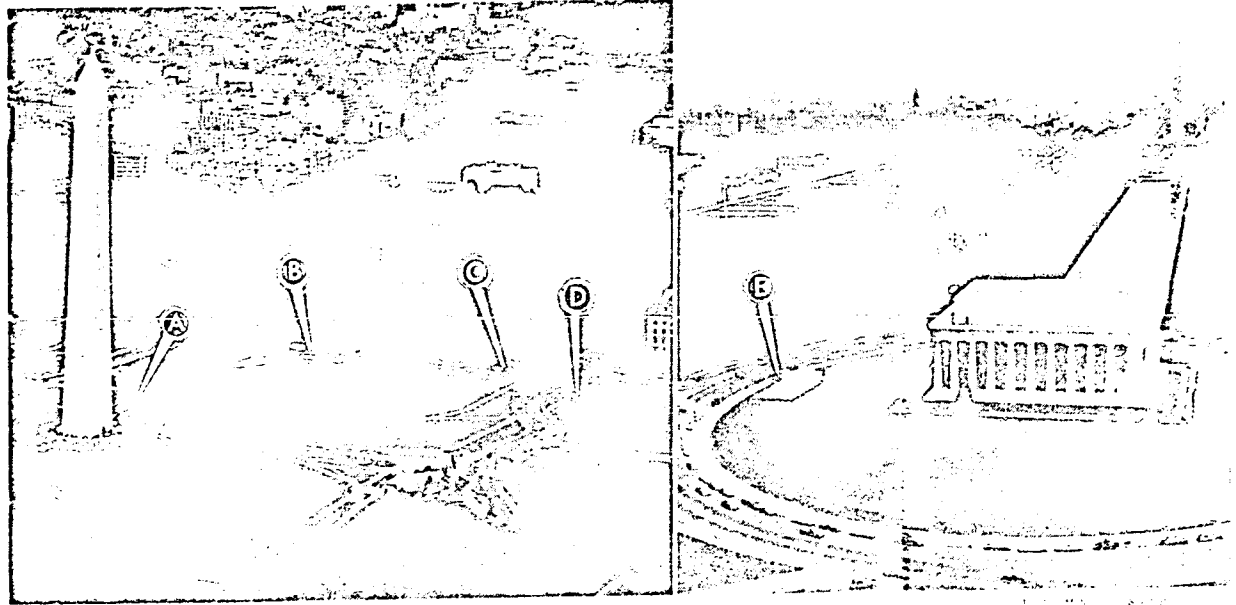
Estimates of the number of Washington area citizens who will participate have ranged from 10,000 to 25,000.

The demonstration will be held at the other end of the Mall from the Capitol but the marchers obviously have their eyes on Congress.

Congressmen have been invited to a special reserved section for the program at the Lincoln Memorial and the names of lawmakers who attend will be announced. State signs will be erected at a special area so that Congressmen can meet constituents participating in the march.

The marchers will demonstrate for a 10-point civil rights program ranging from

Facilities Installed for Wednesday's Marchers



These aerial views made yesterday of the Monument Grounds and the Lincoln Memorial show (A) the restroom for speakers who will address Wednesday's marchers, (B) press stands, and (C) and (D) first aid tents that have already been installed. In the view of the Memorial, the press stand is located at (E).



Tommy McDonald of Falls Church tries out the drinking fountain installed at 15th St. and Constitution Ave. N.W. for Wednesday's marchers.



Rosalie Carter of Newton, Mass., and Helen Gandy of New York assemble march signs.

WASH POST

8/27

March Leader Recalls Talk With FDR in 1941

Asa Philip Randolph, director of the civil rights march scheduled here Wednesday, yesterday recalled his talk with President Roosevelt in the White House when he threatened a march against job discrimination in 1941.

"Now, Phil, what do you want me to do?" asked the President.

"I want Negroes to be permitted to work in defense industries while other Negroes are fighting overseas."

"I'll call up the heads of the departments and get that done," the President said.

"But Mr. President," I said, "We want something concrete done. We want it done by executive order."

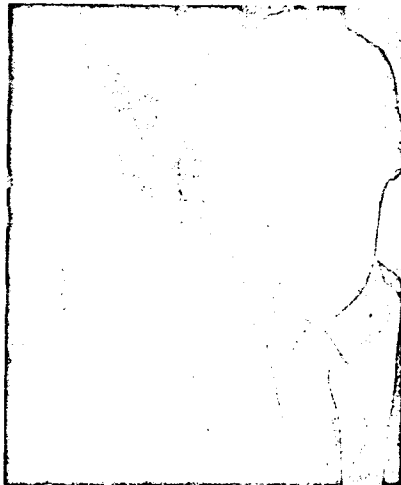
"I can't do that," the President replied. "I would be

beset by other groups from time to time to issue orders. Now, Phil, I want you to call off this march."

"I can't do it unless you issue the order," I replied.

Randolph said that President Roosevelt turned the matter over to Cabinet officials and a committee came up with the President's recommendation to telephone department heads. But the late Fiorello LaGuardia, who attended the discussions as Mayor of New York City, warned the others that Randolph would march unless an order were issued.

"In the next day or two," Randolph recalled, "the order was issued and it had a profound effect. The President later told me he was proud to have the order issued in his Administration."



By Elsworth Davis, Staff Photographer

Asa Philip Randolph, director of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, is shown as he spoke to newsmen at the National Press Club yesterday. He said demonstrations were necessary for the Negro to win full equality. Story on Page A1.

WASH. POST 8/27

March Leaders Arrive in City For Final Plans

By Susanna McBe

Staff Reporter

Sponsors of the mass civil rights march here Wednesday began arriving in town yesterday to map final plans for the rally.

Bayard Rustin, march deputy director responsible for detailed plans, opened an office for part of his New York staff at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Four of the March chairmen—A. Philip Randolph of the Negro American Labor Council, Whitney Young of the National Urban League, John Lewis of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference checked into hotels here.

Five Arrive Today

Five of the other six chairmen will come today to attend an 8 p.m. meeting on last-minute details at the Statler. They are Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers, Mathew Ahmann of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, Rabbi Joachim Prinz of the American Jewish Congress, and the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake of the National Council of Churches. James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, will not appear at the demonstration since he is awaiting trial for taking part in a civil rights demonstration in Plaquemine, La.

Farmer has written a speech entitled "A Message from a South Louisiana Jail," which will be read by Dr. Bertrand Tyson, a Plaquemine Negro physician and civil rights leader.

White House Meeting

When the March chairmen meet with Congressional leaders at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday in Room S230 of the Capitol and with President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson at 5 p.m. at the White House, Farmer's place will be taken by Floyd McKissick, national CORE chairman who is a Durham, N. C., Negro attorney. Meanwhile, Rustin announced that contralto Marian Anderson will open the civil rights program at 2 p.m. at the Lincoln Memorial by leading the audience in singing the National Anthem.

The program, now completed, will continue with the invocation by the Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington, opening remarks by Randolph, speech by Dr. Blake, a tribute by Mrs. Medgar Evers to five other Negro women leaders, speeches by Lewis, Reuther, and Dr. Tyson; songs by the Eva Jesse Choir, prayer by Rabbi Yuri Miller of the Synagogical Council of America; speeches by Young, Ahmann and Wilkins; songs by Mahalia Jackson, speeches by Rabbi Prinz and Dr. King, reading of the marchers' demands and pledge by Randolph, benediction by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Mays of Morehouse College, and singing of "We Shall Overcome."

\$125,000 Budget

Before the program starts about 2 p.m., demonstrators will march in two lines from the Washington Monument grounds to the Memorial about 11:30 a.m. One line, down Constitution avenue will be led by the 10 March sponsors. The other, down Independence avenue will be headed by the six Negro women leaders.

Rustin also said the budget for the March would exceed \$125,000. About \$75,000 has

been donated, of which \$35,000 came from labor unions, he said.

In other developments:

- March participants continued coming to the city in small numbers, and the Washington Urban League was placing those who could not afford hotel rooms in private homes. Hotels appeared to be filling slowly, and the Washington Hotel Association said it expects plenty of space to be available Wednesday night for any stranded marchers.

- The International Association of Firefighters has objected to the assignment of 350 Washington firemen to police duty on Wednesday. They will be paired with veteran police officers on varied assignments. In a letter to the White House, the Association complained that the firemen are not trained to handle emergencies requiring police action.

"Freedom Day"

- Gov. J. Millard Tawes proclaimed Wednesday "Freedom Day" in Maryland in endorsing the March, in which he said thousands of Maryland citizens would take part.

- Metropolitan Police now estimate that about 70,000 out-of-town demonstrators will come by bus, train, or plane. Demonstrators are being asked to leave by Wednesday night and to avoid auto travel in the downtown area.

- In a letter to the editor of The Washington Post, Arlington "Nazi" George Lincoln Rockwell disavowed any intention to behave in a "disorderly manner" or commit "unprovoked violence" Wednesday. He has been denied a permit to demonstrate on the Washington Monument Grounds but said he will speak anyway. The U. S. Nationalist Party also announced from New York that it will picket the civil rights demonstration Wednesday.

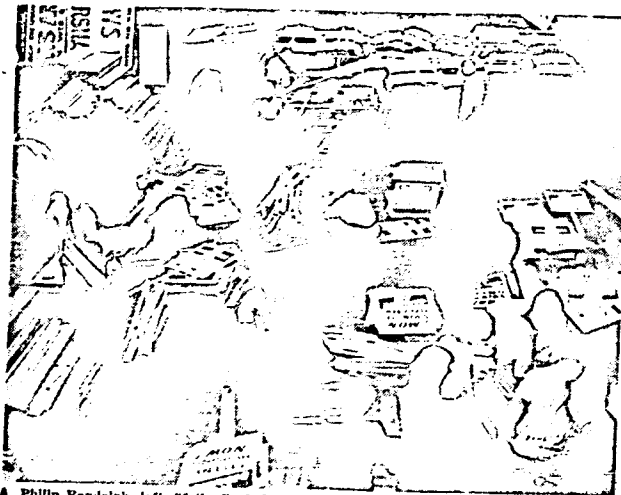
- The District Commissioners asked all hospital personnel in the city to report for work Wednesday to handle cases of heat prostration and other illnesses. The Weather Bureau forecasts a fair day with a high in the 80s. Even if it rains, the March will continue, said the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, Washington's march coordinator.

Troops on Alert

- The Army disclosed that about 30 helicopters will arrive from Ft. Bragg, N. C., today to provide rapid airlift for the 4000 military troops standing by at Ft. Myer and Anacostia Naval Air Station in case they are needed to quell any disorder during the March.

- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), who will attend the Lincoln Memorial rally, said last night on "Youth Wants to Know" (WETA-TV) that he thinks the March could have a "good effect" on prospects for passage of the President's civil rights bill.

- Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D-N. J.) has offered accommodations to New Jersey demonstration leaders in his home and office here.



A. Philip Randolph, left, "father" of the Civil Rights March, as he spoke yesterday. At right, workers prepare placards at March headquarters.

Lunch Bags, and Dedication

First Marchers Arrive

Some of the rank and file of the Negro civil rights movement began arriving this morning for tomorrow's March.

They came by the bus loads, from the towns and mostly, carrying lunchbags small cities of the South and looking for places to stay.

Thruout the city, their friends were preparing for them—fixing breakfasts and lunches in their churches, beds and pillows in their homes and hostels.

FIRST?

The first group of marchers to arrive were about 20 youngsters from Albany, Ga., some of the "Albany Movement" last year.

They shrugged off their weariness, gained on the road since Sunday — and headed for the Justice Department to picket against "police brutality in Albany."

Just a few minutes after the Albany group's arrival, a group from Des Moines, Iowa, arrived in two buses at the Deanwood Baptist Church, 45th and Sheriff Road ne.

Mrs. Katurah Scroggins and helpers at the church had a big breakfast waiting.

Before leaving the Greyhound bus station — where they met after arriving by commercial bus, hitch-hiking and other means — members of the Albany group recounted their travels.

The group, 30 in all, mostly members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, left Albany in a private bus Sunday.

GAS

At a gas station in South Carolina, they learned no gas was for sale to them.

"A guy came out of the station with a shotgun. Then he went in and loaded it and came out again. We took the hint," said Johnny Mack Brown, 20, of Albany.

The bus broke down in Lexington, S. C.

No one in two would tow it.

got that much accomplished, and the members of the group left the bus there and proceeded on their own.

"How could one not march?" was the reply of Labetta Maria Christian, 21, of Albany, when asked about her persistence.

At the Justice Department, Starling Smith, 20, explained the demonstration as "putting time to good use" while

awaiting the demonstration tomorrow.

Signs the marchers carried bore such messages as:

"We Demand an Honest Investigation," and "Even the Federal Government is a White Man."

The bulk of the out-of-town marchers were expected to arrive either this evening and in the early hours of tomorrow morning.

The march officials say as many as 75,000 out-of-town-ers are expected, none of the larger hotels today reported any unseasonal crowding. The smaller hotels, however, reported marchers were starting to fill them up early today.

Proceeding the main body of marchers, leaders of the civil rights group sponsoring the demonstration arrived here yesterday.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, elder statesman of the Negro civil rights movement and considered by many the "father" of the march, said, "No force under the sun can block or stem this civil rights revolution."

"Out of these periods of upheaval," he said, "profound change invariably occurs."

(For more on the March see Page 20.)

WASH. STAFF 3/27

Turnover of Society in U. S. Is Rights Aim, Randolph Says

Tomorrow's March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom is "an outburst, an outcry for justice and freedom... a manifestation of the evils people suffer..." A. Philip Randolph told the National Press Club yesterday.

The march, Mr. Randolph pointed out, is part of the civil rights revolution under way in this country. He described the revolution as "full dress" and said the march is designed "to effect the dramatization of the civil rights movement."

Mr. Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the only Negro vice president of the AFL-CIO, is chairman of the March On Washington. He spoke without notes.

He told the National Press Club members racial demonstrations will not end until the cause—racial bias and second-class citizenship in a first-class Nation—is removed from the American scene.

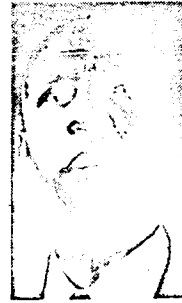
Negroes "Not Fully Free"

America is involved in a civil rights revolution, Mr. Randolph said, "because Negroes are not fully free." Demonstrations are "the hallmark of every revolution," he said and these periods of upheaval produce "profound and creative changes."

Mr. Randolph cited the American Revolution, the Civil War, Populism, the eras of Andrew Jackson and Woodrow Wilson and the New Deal as examples.

The civil rights revolution, Mr. Randolph said, seeks to bring about the complete turnover of American society.

"It is not trying to overthrow the Government because it is a bourgeois revolution and will not upset our economic



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

—Star Staff Photo.

structure," Mr. Randolph hastened to explain. "The Negro citizen wants full equality now and no force under the sun can stem or block this revolution. It will have a tremendous influence on the American way of life."

Praise for Kennedy

He praised President Kennedy for "certainly displaying fine interest in the civil rights struggle" by introducing the civil rights legislation now before Congress.

"The proposals perhaps never would have been made had it not been for the demonstrations," Mr. Randolph added.

"Now, demonstrations are necessary to see to it that these proposals are enacted into law."

Tomorrow's march, Mr. Randolph said, will give the ordinary man "a sense of responsibility of doing something about racial bias." It also "will give march

the peoples of the world some concept of this problem... and will serve to bring world pressure upon the United States to step up its struggle to wipe out racial bias," he said.

Precautions Against Violence

Mr. Randolph declared: "We have taken the utmost precaution to see that violence will not occur." But, he added, "I will not stand here and tell you there will be no violence. Human beings are fallible."

In response to questions, Mr. Randolph agreed with Adam Clayton Powell's contention that Negroes must lead the civil rights struggle. Mr. Powell, Democratic Representative of New York, sat at the speaker's table a few seats from Mr. Randolph.

"However, the Negro cannot win the fight alone," he cautioned. "Therefore we need allies. The group needs the support and co-operation of our white brothers and sisters and I am happy to say we are getting that support."

Diffidences with Meany

In response to another question, Mr. Randolph said he has no personal differences with AFL-CIO President George Meany because the latter organization's executive council failed to endorse the march.

"George Meany is not friendly to the idea (the march) but he is committed to the civil rights program," Mr. Randolph said. "Brother Meany and I don't always agree on method or tactics or strategies, but we never have disagreed on the matter of objectives."

Mr. Randolph again emphasized there are no Communist influences in tomorrow's

283 Police Reserves Sworn In for March

Metropolitan reserve policemen, for the first time in their 12-year history, will have complete police arrest powers for tomorrow's March on Washington.

Capt. Earl Noble of the Civil Defense Liaison Office, which handles the police reserves, said the 283 men sworn in last night will have arrest powers from 12:01 a.m. tomorrow until 12:01 a.m. Saturday.

The reserve policemen will not be authorized to carry arms or a blackjack, said Capt. Noble, but they will carry night sticks or batons.

Capt. Noble told the men they should "make no arrests when by yourself unless it's an extreme case." The reserve officers were instructed to work with regular Metropolitan policemen if an arrest is necessary.

To the marchers and on-lookers, "be as polite and helpful as you can," said Capt. Noble. He told the reservists the 14 police precinct captains would instruct them on the details of the march and administer their tours of duty.

"Remember, we're an image. What they think of you is what they will think of the department," said Capt. Noble.

The Metropolitan Police Reserve, organized in 1931, often

do traffic duty during week ends and minor patrol work.

Capt. Noble said about 500 reservists would have been eligible for duty during the demonstration.

Some of the 283 sworn in last night will be dressed in old police uniforms, which they buy at their own expense, while others will be dressed in civilian clothes, wearing the silver or gold colored police reserve badge on left side of the chest.

Cab drivers, lawyers, technicians, laborers and businessmen were some of the occupations given by the men, who were sworn in by Assistant Corporation Counsel Louis P. Robbins. The standard police oath was administered.

Earth's a Stage

COPENHAGEN. — A 3,000-seat open-air amphitheater has been built in Copenhagen, using earth excavated for basements and parking garages in neighboring high-rise apartments.

Pilots Hear Trouble

LEOPOLDVILLE. — Steamboat pilots on the Congo River sense stream hazards by the sound of the cleavage of water at the bow of the vessel.

WASH. STAR

8/27

Traffic Regulations Cause Bus Lines To Reroute Service During March

Commuter bus companies serving Washington have been forced to reroute their lines somewhat because of traffic restrictions imposed for Wednesday's civil rights demonstration.

The Alexandria, Barcroft & Washington Transit Co., starting at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday, will route all northbound buses over the Fourteenth Street Bridge and the Twelfth street expressway to its regular terminal at Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue N.W. Returning buses will take Pennsylvania to Seventh street and back to the Fourteenth Street Bridge via Independence avenue, Twelfth street and C street. The changed route will remain in effect until late Wednesday.

Arnold Bus Lines will route its buses via the Key Bridge after 9 a.m., taking M street, Pennsylvania avenue, K street and Eleventh street N.W. to the regular terminal point on Eleventh street between E and F streets. All passengers for Virginia must board their buses at Eleventh and E streets. This change is effective until traffic

returns somewhat to normal late Wednesday.

DC Transit issued the following list of route changes for Wednesday:

REGULAR SERVICE about 6:30 a.m.

Route 40 North Capitol Street Line: Regular route to Maryland and F streets N.W. east on F street to Eleventh street and north on regular route.

R-4 Potomac Park: Regular route to Eleventh and E streets N.W. east on E street to Eleventh street and north on regular route.

R-8 Constitution Avenue: Eastbound—From State Department terminal, east on Virginia avenue, New York avenue and E street to Twelfth street, N.W. and south on regular route. Westbound—Regular route to Pennsylvania avenue, west on Pennsylvania avenue, N.W. E street, State Place, New York avenue and E street to Twelfth street, south on Twelfth street to E street to Twelfth street and south to D street and terminal.

R-9 Fourth Street: Northbound—Regular route to Independence avenue, N.W. west on Independence avenue to Seventh street, north on Seventh street to Pennsylvania avenue, N.W. and east to layover point on south side of Pennsylvania avenue east of Seventh street. Southbound—Regular route to Sixth and Pennsylvania, N.W. then east to Third street, south on Third street to Maryland avenue, N.W. west on Maryland avenue to Fourth street and south on regular route.

R-10 Anacostia-Congress: S. A. Regular route to First and Independence avenue, west on Independence avenue to Seventh street, north on Seventh street to Pennsylvania avenue, then east to layover point on south side of Pennsylvania avenue east of Seventh street.

R-11 Michigan Avenue: Regular route to Ninth and D streets, N.W. east on D street to Eighth street, south on Eighth street to Market Street, west on Market Street and Pennsylvania avenue to Ninth street and north on regular route.

R-12 South Capitol Street: Scheduled to start from the area of Ninth and Twelfth streets and Constitution Avenue N.W. will start from the terminal stand on the east side of Twelfth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue, and operate north to Pennsylvania avenue, then westward on Pennsylvania avenue, E street, State Place and E street to Twelfth street and regular route.

R-13 South Capitol Street: Scheduled to start from the area of Ninth and Twelfth streets and Constitution Avenue N.W. will start from the terminal stand on the east side of Twelfth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue, and operate north to Pennsylvania avenue, then westward on Pennsylvania avenue, E street, State Place and E street to Twelfth street and regular route.

R-14 Connecticut Avenue: Scheduled to start from the area of Ninth and Twelfth streets and Constitution Avenue N.W. will start from the terminal stand on the east side of Twelfth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue, and operate north to Pennsylvania avenue, then westward on Pennsylvania avenue, E street, State Place and E street to Twelfth street and regular route.

to start from Seventeenth and D streets N.W. will start from the north side of New York avenue, west of Seventeenth street and then operate westward to regular route.

The service of all regular route operations will be watched very carefully and additional service operated when traffic increases justify it.

SHUTTLE SERVICE

For the benefit of those coming in by train, shuttle service will be operated between Union Station and the

Washington Monument grounds (Fifteenth and Constitution N.W.) during the time the people are moving into that area. This service will start operating at approximately 6:15 a.m. All Union Station and continue until all persons are transported from the station to the Monument grounds.

For the return service at the conclusion of the activities, service will be operated from Fifteenth and Constitution avenue N.W., beginning at approximately 3:30 p.m., and continue until all persons are out of the area of activity and have been returned to Union Station. Sufficient service will be operated to supply the demand.

Regular D. C. Transit fares will be charged—25¢ cash or 4 tokens for ride.

DESTINATION SIGNS

These signs will be displayed in the windshield and left side window of the bus. Destination signs from Union Station to Monument grounds will be marked "Washington Monument Express." On the return trip they will be marked "Union Station Express."

**To Add 35,000
To March Line**

**UAW-JEW Group
Of 5,000 to Meet
Early at Ellipse**

Black & White Filter

Final plans were being made at meetings today for the march on Washington for jobs and freedom tomorrow.

March leaders say that more than 100,000 persons are expected to be in the line of march, including 25,000 to 35,000 Washingtonians.

The match moves from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial. The program at the Lincoln Memorial will be scheduled to begin at 2:30 p.m. and conclude to last about 4:30 p.m.

The weather here, all forecast calls for tomorrow will be fair with a breeze in the south. It is raining, the match program will proceed anyway. It is important to note that the program has been advised by the Bureau of Meteorology and the National Weather Service as well as the stadium and the National Weather Service.

2,000 Rupees

No one knows exactly how many persons will travel here by board buses, trains, planes and in private cars for the mass vaccination drive. Some estimates put as high as 125,000.

By Staff

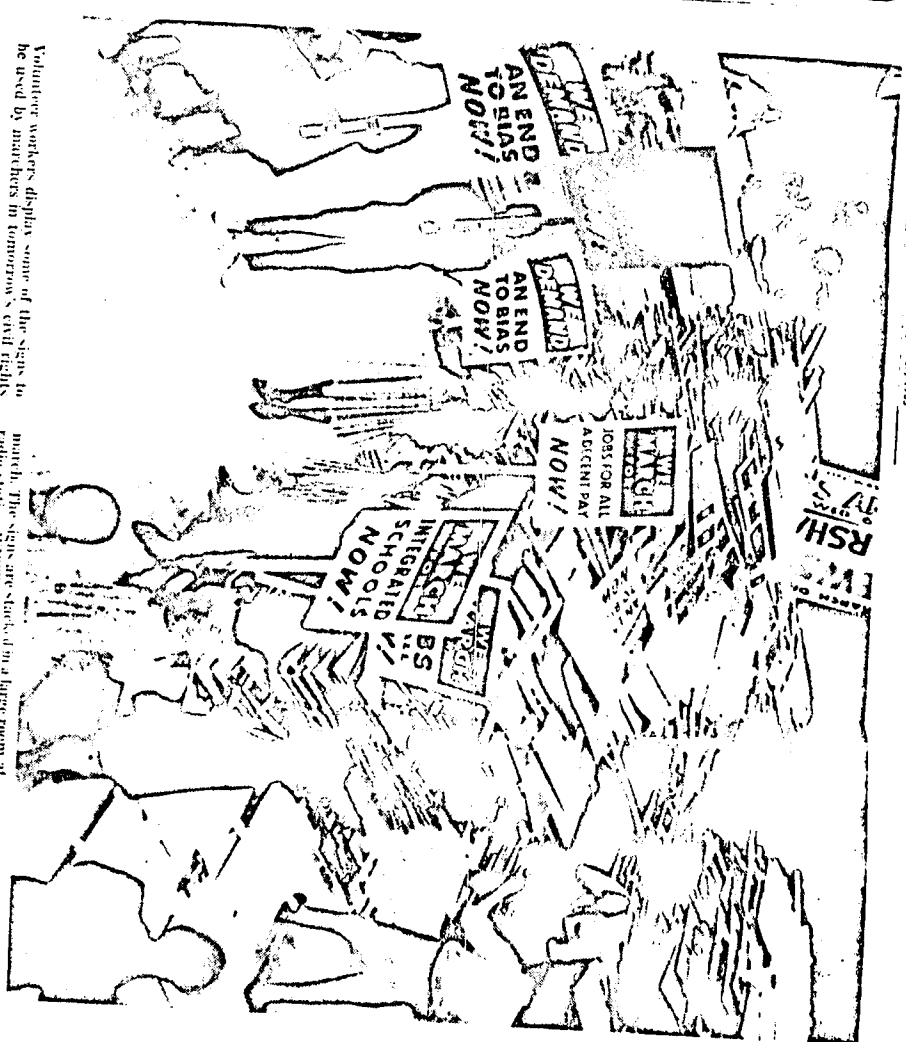
The best estimates provided by the March Committee call for about 2,000 buses of all descriptions and capacities from throughout the country, some chartered traffic, more than 10 chartered airlines and an untold number of private vehicles by plane, train, bus

... private car, about 5,000 representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 100, were on hand for the ceremony on the northern shore of the Ellipse.

Demonstration Leaders Check Plans as Thousands Head Here

Volunteer workers display some of the signs to be used by marchers in tomorrow's civil rights MARCH

March. The signs are stacked in a large room at radio station WLSZ, Ninth and V streets N.W.

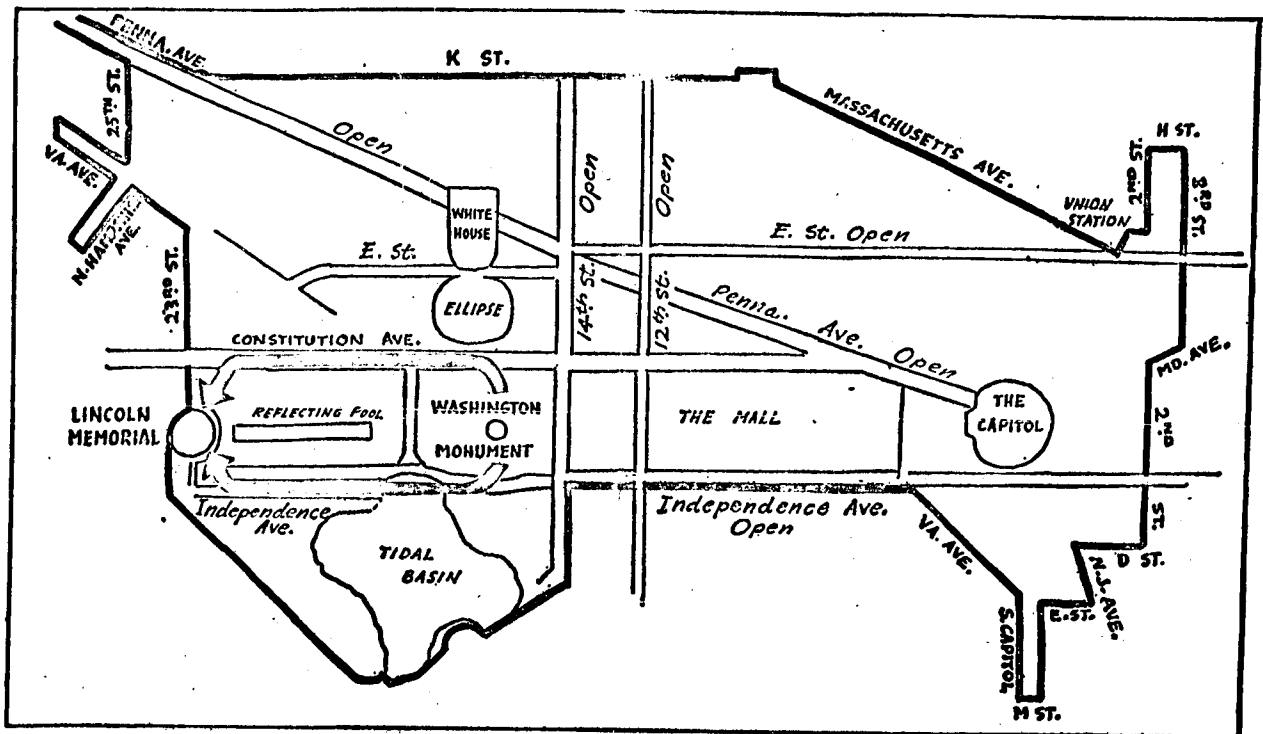
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set up at Fountains, steel and Constitution avenue N.W., for tomorrow's expected crowd.



Special notice is hereby given that

THE LONG LINE OF MARCH—STEP BY STEP



Demonstrators will assemble at the Washington Monument and march down Constitution av and the north side of Independence av to the Lincoln Memorial. Parking is banned

For many weeks leaders of tomorrow's historic civil rights March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom have been planning and working with city officials for the big day. Here is a roundup of what will take place tomorrow:

Schedule

- 9:30 a. m.—March leaders meet leaders of the House and Senate on Capitol Hill.
- 10 a. m.—Inspirational program begins at Washington Monument. Folk singing and freedom songs. Ossie Davis, master of ceremonies.
- 11:30 a. m.—March begins down Constitution av and along Independence av to the Lincoln Memorial.
- 12:30 p. m.—Entertainment at Lincoln Memorial.
- 2 p. m.—Official program begins at Lincoln Memorial.
- 4 p. m.—Dispersal, to special buses, and by shuttle to Union Station.
- 5 p. m.—March leaders will meet with President Kennedy at the White House.

Arrival

Twenty-one trains, 14 planes, and an "unknown" number of buses will bring the demonstrators to Washington, according to the latest count at March headquarters.

Space has been reserved for 2000 buses to park in the downtown area.

Local officials have strong-

ly urged demonstrators not to come in their own private cars, because Washington hasn't the facilities to handle them.

The downtown churches are prepared to offer hospitality to early arrivals, a March spokesman said.

Assembling

The main assembly point is at the Washington Monument grounds. However, various local groups have picked their own assembly points: The Washington Planning and Housing Association will meet at 11 a. m. at Farragut Square.

The Americans for Democratic Action will assemble at 11:15 a. m. in front of the District Building.

Entertainment

A planeload of movie stars and Broadway actors from New York is arriving this afternoon at National Airport and another California tomorrow morning.

March headquarters have not announced, however, how they will participate in the programs at the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial.

A march spokesman stressed that the program will be "inspirational to act the tone . . . remind why we are there, not to be entertained."

Food and Shelter

Four hundred volunteers at the Riverside Church in New York City are packing 80,000 box lunches for the marchers, under the aus-

pices of the National Council of Churches.

These will be shipped in refrigerated trucks to the Government Services Incorporated headquarters in Washington.

They will be sold for 50 cents a box in the demonstration area.

Fire hydrants in the area will be turned into temporary drinking fountains.

More than 100 temporary restrooms will be set up throughout the march area.

The Urban League will staff a booth at March headquarters on the Monument grounds to provide emergency housing for those unable to leave town tomorrow evening.

Medical Care

Twenty-five first aid stations will be set up in government buildings and tents in the march area.

Two doctors will staff each station. The Visiting Nurse Association is providing 25 public health nurses to help out. Forty-six ambulances will be available.

At D. C. General Hospital 350 beds have been set aside and other hospitals have been asked to provide for any overflow.

Many clinics in the city will be closed to free doctors and surgery cases being postponed.

D. C. Health Department Director Dr. Murray Grant estimated that with any crowd as large as 150,000 under normal circumstances

about 230 people would need medical attention.

But "these people will be traveling from long distances . . . and will be congregated under conditions which make it essential for us to plan for any eventualities," and the figure could be higher, he said.

Protection

The District should be one of the safest places in the country tomorrow.

A small army will be patrolling the streets—4000 policemen, 1500 National Guardsmen, 242 police reservists, and 333 off-duty firemen. And there will be 1500 parade marshals.

The bulk of the special police force (backed up by 4000 troops on alert at nearby military posts) will be concerned with the civil rights march itself.

But this does not mean normal police work will be slighted. The reason: District police have been told to expect to put in 18 hours that day—so that in effect each man will be doing the work of two.

(Chief Robert V. Murray said it would take an act of Congress to get policemen any extra pay for their overtime work.)

To carry out business as usual in the precincts, the Department will have help from the non-policemen. Each of the 14 precincts will get two Guard jeeps, with drivers, and police cars will operate with one policeman

at certain times. However, police will try to keep the streets marked "open" above, clear at all times.

Program at Lincoln Memorial

NATIONAL ANTHEM—Led by Marian Anderson.

INVOCATION—Archbishop Patrick O'Boyle, of Washington.

OPENING REMARKS—A. Philip Randolph, president, Negro American Labor Council.

REMARKS—Eugene Carson Blake, vice chairman, Commission on Race Relations, National Council of Churches of Christ in America.

TRIBUTE to Negro women fighters for freedom—Mrs. Medgar Evers.

REMARKS—John Lewis, chairman of the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee.

Walter Reuther, president, United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO.

James Farmer, director, Congress of Racial Equality.

SELECTIONS—Eva Jessy Choir.

PRAYER—Rabbi Uri Miller, president, Synagogue Council of America.

REMARKS—Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director, National Urban League.

Mathew Ahmann, executive director, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

SELECTIONS—Miss Mahalia Jackson.

REMARKS—Rabbi Joachim Prinz, president, American Jewish Congress.

Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., president, Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

THE FLEDGE—A. Philip Randolph.

BENEDICTION—Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College.

and a Guardsman, fireman or police reservist.

The bulk of Guard units, both Army and Air Force, will report in approximately equal numbers at the three main parade guard dispersal points—15th at and Constitu-

tion av nw, 15th at and Med-

ison av nw and Lincoln

Memorial Circle.

Smaller contingent will

report to the precincts and

to headquarters. The men

will be armed with night-

sticks only.

Monday Post 8/26

Text of Statement on March

Leaders of the ten national organizations sponsoring the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom yesterday issued the following public statement:

The Washington March of Aug. 28 is more than just a demonstration.

It was conceived as an outpouring of deep feeling of millions of white and colored American citizens that the time has come for the Government of the United States of America, and particularly the Congress of that Government, to grant and guarantee complete equality in citizenship to the Negro minority of our populations.

As such, the Washington March is a living petition—in the flesh—of the scores of thousands of citizens of both races who will be present from all parts of our country.

It will be orderly, but not subservient. It will be proud, but not arrogant. It will be nonviolent, but not timid. It will be unified in purposes and behavior, not splintered into groups and individual competitors. It will be outspoken, but not raucous.

It will have the dignity

The statement was signed by: Mathew Ahmann, executive director of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; the Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, vice-chairman of the Commission on Race Relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America; James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality; the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; John Lewis, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Rabbi Joachim Prinz, chairman of the American Jewish Congress; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Negro American Labor Council; Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, AFL-CIO, and chairman, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League.

... ..
befitting a demonstration in behalf of the human rights of 20 millions of people, with the eye and the judgment of the world focused upon Washington, D. C. on Aug. 28, 1963.

In a neighborhood dispute, there may be stunts, rough words and even hot insults; but when a whole people speaks to its government, the dialogue and the action must

be on a level reflecting the worth of that people and the responsibility of that government.

We, the undersigned, who see the Washington March as wrapping up the dreams, hopes, ambitions, tears and prayers of millions who have lived for this day, call upon the members, followers, and well-wishers of our several organizations to make the

March a disciplined and purposeful demonstration.

We call upon them all, black and white, to resist provocation to disorder and to violence.

We ask them to remember that evil persons are determined to smear this March and to discredit the cause of equality by deliberate efforts to stir disorder.

We call for self-discipline, so that no one in our own ranks, however enthusiastic, shall be the spark for disorder.

We call for resistance to the efforts of those who, while not enemies of the March as such, might seek to use it to advance causes not dedicated primarily to civil rights or to the welfare of our country.

We ask each and everyone in attendance in Washington or in spiritual attendance back home, to place the cause above all else.

Do not permit a few irresponsibles to hang a new problem around our necks as we return home. Let's do what we came to do—place the national human rights problem squarely on the doorstep of the national Congress and of the Federal Government.

Let's win at Washington.

Wash. Post 8/27/63
Cab, Shuttle Service Arranged

Plans Are Established For Marcher Dispersal

Because of traffic restrictions in the Lincoln Memorial area for Wednesday's civil rights march, D. C. Transit will not operate any special lines during the dispersal period, except for shuttle service to Union Station.

However, regular lines operating along E st. nw. between New York and Virginia avenues will connect with most of the system's major lines, officials said.

In addition, march organizers have arranged with the Capitol Cab Association for shuttle service from the assembly area to fringe parking lots. Pickup areas had not been decided upon last night.

Other taxi and limousine loading zones are being established in the 1400 blocks of Pennsylvania and Independence avenues and on 14th street just south of Constitution avenue.

Our Town—Their Town

THERE'S one aspect of tomorrow's Freedom March that seems to be on most everybody's mind, and yet it has been handled so gingerly in printed comment that it has hardly been discussed at all.

That is the obvious feeling of uneasiness with which a great many people in Washington—both colored and white—have regarded the Freedom March from the start. We'd like to discuss it a bit today.

These visitors are not, after all, the Vandals bent on sacking Rome; they are fellow citizens who come to petition for redress of grievances. This is their right.

The vast crowd will undoubtedly attract con men, pickpockets, cranks and troublemakers, just as crowds of this size always do, whether they are for the Inaugural Parade here, the Mardi Gras in New Orleans, or the Mummers in Philadelphia on New Year's Day. For whatever headaches result from the activities of people who prey on crowds, the Freedom March is not responsible and must not be blamed.

It is also possible that local riff-raff will use the occasion to try to cause trouble, just as it did at the Eastern High-St. John's football game last fall. The police are well prepared to cope with both these contingencies.

Why, then, all this apprehension? We've had crowds this large before. It is almost as if we did not trust one another to be our customary decent, friendly, hospitable selves, nor trust our visitors to show the astonishing patience and self-control that has been their chief characteristic until now.

Their cause is the cause of all good-hearted men. We may not agree on the best way to bring about full equality for America's Negro citizens, or on how their plight should best be brought to light, or agree on the date when the last vestige of injustice and inequality should be removed. But we know that humanity's clock cannot be turned back and their peaceful demonstration is a time-mark on the face of that clock.

In a sense, the march has already done what it set out to do; it has made

◇ Daily News, 8/27/43

An Editorial

the country aware of the determination of a large and responsible bi-racial segment of the population to change certain civic and even social relationships between white, colored and part-white groups.

We can't think of anything the planners haven't—except, perhaps, provisions for a built-in sense of humor which most of us will need when the traffic thickens up.

As for the ability of the Metropolitan Police Department to handle an unusual situation with tact, good will and good sense, we were reassured by Police Chief Robert Murray's four-point manifesto issued to planners several weeks ago. The first point was: "Don't put mayonnaise on your sandwiches...."

This simple, wise and homely advice somehow put the whole thing into proper perspective. We felt better right away.

To the marchers, The Washington Daily News says welcome. We will be busy covering your crusade, but we will be with you in heart. So, we think, will almost everyone.

Randolph Cites History in Defense

Wash. Post 8/27/63

Leader Calls March 'Revolution'

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Asa Philip Randolph said yesterday that demonstrations are necessary for the Negro to win full equality and to end racial bias in American life.

Randolph, 74-year-old director of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom scheduled here on Wednesday, said demonstrations will continue until the cause—racial discrimination—is removed.

"No force under the sun can stem or block the civil rights revolution now under way," the Negro leader told a full house of attentive newsmen at a National Press Club luncheon which had been sold out long ago.

The grey-haired Randolph, veteran head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice-president of the AFL-CIO, spoke with a fervor of a man with a life-long mission.

Cites Roosevelt Order

He recalled how the threat of a demonstration opened defense industries to Negroes through an executive order by President Roosevelt in 1941. He said that President Kennedy may not have introduced his civil rights proposals now before Congress if Negroes had not demonstrated in Birmingham and elsewhere.

"But these proposals must be enacted into law and then enforced," he said. "Demonstrations are necessary in or-

der to see that these proposals are enacted into law, and for a better social and moral order and an end to racism."

Randolph, speaking articulately and with a broad "A," compared the contemporary civil rights revolution with past periods of tumult in American history.

"Out of these periods of upheaval, profound change invariably follows," he said.

He spoke of the American Revolution, the Jacksonian Era, the Civil War, the birth of segregation supplanting

Leaders arriving in City to map final plans for March. Page B1.

Randolph recalls talk with FDR about similar march planned in 1941. Page B1.

slavery, Populism, the Woodrow Wilson era and the New Deal.

"We are now in the era of the New Frontier and President Kennedy," he said. "There is tumult. We have fermentation. And there will be profound human change."

"Now is the time to advance the frontiers of freedom and human dignity. Now is the time for a great step forward. This is the reason for the March on Washington Movement."

Randolph said the March on Wednesday will give the ordinary man a chance to participate in the civil rights revolution, will dramatize the cause and will bring world pressure on the Nation to step up the pace.

He said the March leaders had taken extensive measures against any possible violence and expected none, although he could not guarantee it.

"Human beings are fallible,"

he said. "But these people are not coming here to discredit themselves." No incidents resulted from demonstrations here in 1957, 1958 and 1959, he said.

Randolph asked why the March was necessary and answered: "It is necessary because the Negro is not yet fully free."

Areas of discrimination that he stressed included jobs, schools, housing, voting and public accommodations.

Discrimination in public accommodations, he said, causes Negroes "intense humiliation and agony of the soul," especially those with children. There must be no limitations on the proposals now before Congress, he said, and he also called for enactment of a national fair employment practices act.

Randolph was reminded that Malcolm X, the Black Muslim leader, has said the Negro cannot advance in employment because there are not enough jobs to go around and whites will continue to get those available.

Randolph replied that the basic problem is to increase economic growth to erase unemployment. Getting jobs away from whites to give to Negroes is no solution, he said.

Training Needed

But Negro workers must receive some preferential treatment and training, he said, because white workers are 100 years ahead of them in today's automated society.

Aid rushed to disaster areas and remedial programs in schools illustrate that prefer-

ential treatment is not new to America, he said.

"Brother Malcolm X is a little off in that respect," he said.

Randolph said that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), who was sitting close by at the head table, was correct in stating that Negroes must lead the civil rights struggle.

"People who are victims must take the leadership," he said. "No one but a Jew could lead the fight against anti-Semitism, no one but a man from the ranks of labor could lead the labor movement."

"But the Negro cannot win the fight alone," he said, "no more than the Jew or labor leader could win his fight alone."

"We need allies." He said he had never seen such creative cooperation as shown by churches and labor for the March on Wednesday.

Standing tall and erect, Randolph boomed denial to the suggestion that Communists have had anything to do with the March.

Randolph said the lack of endorsement of the March by the AFL-CIO Executive Council did not depress him because he knows the labor movement is committed to civil rights.

Randolph, son of a minister, showed his deeply religious feeling in several instances during his talk.

"Let me tell you that demonstrations are the hallmark of every revolution since the dawn of civilization," he said. "You had demonstrations at the time of Jesus Christ in the early Christian movement."

NEW YORK TIMES - AUGUST 26, 1963

Civil Rights Leaders Urge Proud and Orderly March in Washington

By NAN ROBERTSON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—The 10 chairmen of next Wednesday's march on Washington today described the scheduled demonstration as a "living petition" that would

"place the national human rights problem squarely on the doorstep" on the Government. They called upon all taking part to make the assembly "disciplined and purposeful" and to "resist provocations to disorder and to violence."

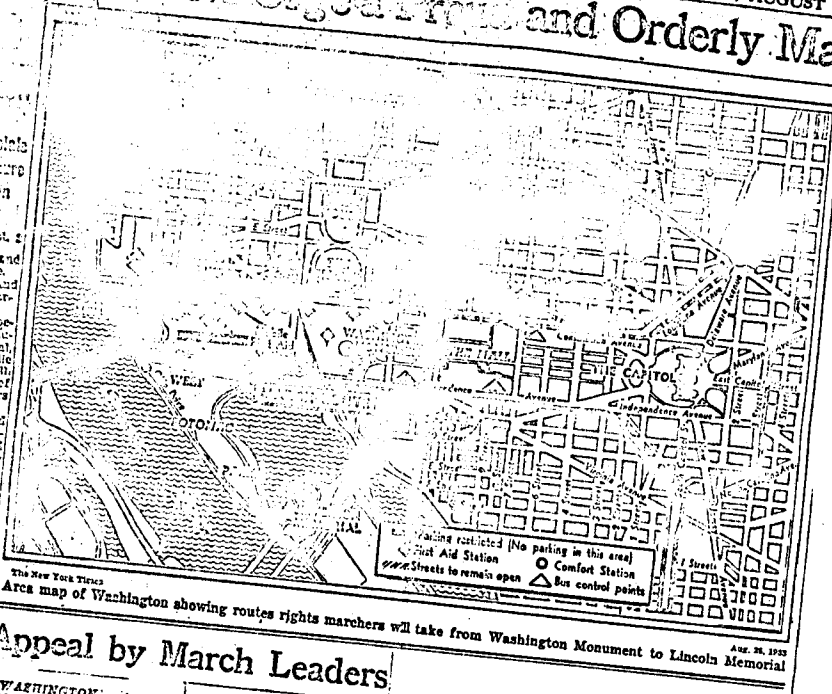
Statement by leaders of march will be found on Page 18.

The 10 chairmen, who lead national civil rights, labor and religious organizations, gave this picture of the march, as they want it to be: "It will be orderly, but not subservient. It will be proud, but not arrogant. It will be non-violent, but not timid. It will be unified in purpose and behavior, not splintered into groups and individual competitors. It will be outspoken, but not rancorous."

Meanwhile, District of Columbia and Federal agencies and the marchers themselves completed plans to keep the demonstration orderly, in line with the goals of its leaders.

The operation is military in its precision and detail. Downtown Washington, from Union Station and the Capitol on the east to the Lincoln Memorial and the Potomac on the west, has been divided into five police commands. The White House is roughly the northern boundary and the Trial East below Washington Mall the southern edge.

Almost 2,000 of the city's 2,930 policemen are assigned to the civil rights demonstration. They will be aided by more than 5,000 District of Columbia National Guard troops, firemen,



Appeal by March Leaders

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Following is the statement issued today by leaders of the 10 groups sponsoring next Wednesday's march on Washington:

The Washington march of Aug. 28 is more than just a demonstration.

It was conceived as an outpouring of deep feeling of millions of white and colored American citizens that the Government of the United States the Congress and particularly the Congress of that Government, to grant and guarantee complete equality in citizenship to the Negro minority of our population.

As such, the Washington march is a living petition in the flesh—of the scores of thousands of citizens of both races who will be present from all parts of our country.

It will have the dignity befitting a demonstration in behalf of the human rights of 20 millions of people, with the eye and the judgment of the world focused upon Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963.

In a nation where, despite words and even hot words, but where a whole people dialogue and the action must be on a level reaching the

worth of that people and the responsibility of that Government.

We, the undersigned, who see the Washington march as wrapping up the dreams, hopes, ambitions, fears and prayers of millions who have lived for this day, call upon the members, followers, and well-wishers of our several organizations to make the march a disciplined and purposeful demonstration.

We call upon them all, black and white, to resist provocations to disorder and to violence.

We ask them to remember that evil persons are determined to smear this march and to discredit the cause of equality by deliberate efforts to stir disorder.

We call for self-discipline, so that no one in our own ranks, however enthusiastic, shall be the spark for disorder.

We call for resistance to the efforts of those who, while not enemies of the march, as such, might seek to use it to advance causes not dedicated primarily to civil rights or to the welfare of our country.

We ask each and everyone in attendance in Washington, or in spiritual attendance back home, to place the cause above all else.

Do not permit a few irresponsibles to hang a new problem around our necks as we return home. Let's do what we came to do—place the national human rights problem squarely on the doorstep of the national Congress and of the Federal Government.

Let's win at Washington.

had only two months to prepare for Wednesday's demonstration. Plans for crowd control began a year ahead.

These 10 men signed today's appeal to the marchers:

Matthew Ahmann, executive director of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, vice chairman of the Commission on Race Relations of the National Council of Churches; James Farmer, na-

tional director of the Congress of Racial Equality; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

District of Columbia Police Complete Plans to Assure Peaceful Demonstration

Continued from Page 1, Col. 2
The District of Columbia Police Department today announced that it had completed its plans to assure a peaceful demonstration.

The police plan is that between 100,000 and 200,000 demonstrators will march from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial, a distance of about a mile.

The march will start at a quarter of 11 on Wednesday and will end at the Lincoln Memorial at 1:30 p.m.

The march will be led by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights leaders.

The police plan is to have a large number of police officers on duty to maintain order and to provide first aid.

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Rights Leaders Reaffirm Belief That Marchers Will Be Orderly

By William J. Raspberry
Staff Reporter

As plans for Wednesday's march moved into their final stages, leaders of the 10 sponsoring organizations yesterday reaffirmed their conviction that the demonstration will be orderly, peaceful and dignified.

In a statement that characterized the march as "a living petition," the leaders promised:

"It will be orderly, but not subservient. It will be proud, but not arrogant. It will be non-violent, but not timid. It will be unified in purpose and behavior, not splintered into groups and individual competitors. It will be outspoken, but not raucous."

They said they saw the march as "wrapping up the dreams, hopes, ambitions, tears and prayers of millions" and called on participants to "do what we came to do — place the national human rights problem squarely on the doorstep of the National Congress and of the Federal Government."

Murray Shares Feeling

The leaders' feeling that order will be maintained was shared by Police Chief Robert V. Murray.

In a television tape yesterday on "Washington Report" (CBS-WTOP-TV) Murray said he did not "expect any trouble at all" from the estimated 140,000 demonstrators. He said his force would be augmented by reserve police, firemen, Park Police, D. C. National Guardsmen and members of the march's own internal security force.

In addition, Murray said

4000 military troops would be at his disposal on a standby basis.

"We believe it is prudent to take these precautions in view of the large crowd," Murray said. "However, let me stress that we have every indication that the march will be orderly and dignified."

Muslims Avoid March

Black Muslim leader Malcolm X, speaking on the same program, said his group "won't have anything whatsoever to do with the march."

He said the march has been "taken over by the Government and is controlled by the

Text of statement by march leaders. Page A7.

D. C. Transit bus route changes for Wednesday listed. Page A7.

Many churches to hold special services on Wednesday morning. Page A7.

Picture on Page A7.

Government and is being used for political expediency."

The Black Muslim spokesman said it would do Negroes no good to "go down to a dead man's statue—a dead President's monument—who was supposed to have issued an Emancipation Proclamation a hundred years ago." He said he did not think anyone who knew the true history of Lincoln and his motives could regard him as a hero.

District Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner again called on march participants not to drive their own cars to Washington. "I cannot stress too strongly," he said, "the lack of accommodations that we have for private cars."

30 Pct. Absence

Tobriner said that on the basis of leave requests there would be an absence rate of about 50 per cent among District employees on the day of the march.

Bayard Rustin, deputy director and chief planner for the march, said he could not predict what effect the demonstration was likely to have on the Congress.

But even if the march were canceled, Rustin said, "Washington has heard the message and the effect of this is already felt. I think that all of the Congress, the President and his committees will know that this is meaningful."

Mrs. Evers Speaks

Meanwhile, the Rt. Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood, national NAACP board chairman, predicted that as many as a quarter of a million demonstrators will join Wednesday's protest. Bishop Spottswood made his prediction, the highest yet by a march official, yesterday at an NAACP

rally at the Howard University stadium, where Mrs. Medgar Evers was guest speaker.

Mrs. Evers, whose husband was Mississippi's leading NAACP figure until he was killed by a sniper's bullet, urged participants in the march to return to their communities to work for the civil rights movement.

"We have come too fast to slow down and too far to turn around," she told a crowd of some 2500 persons. Wednesday's march is being dedicated to Evers and other civil rights martyrs.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, head of the Washington NAACP, and the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, on the program with Mrs. Evers, called on local residents to join in the march.

Counter Demonstration

Meanwhile, William Hoff, who identified himself as New York State director of the National States Rights Party, said a New York delegation would be among "40 groups" that would participate in a counter demonstration here on the day of the march.

Police here have refused permits for any other group to demonstrate in Washington on Wednesday.

In another development, a railroad spokesman termed inaccurate a report that return travel for march participants would be "guaranteed" in the event of a rail strike.

Most railroads will not schedule passenger trains that would be unable to reach their destinations by the Wednesday midnight strike deadline, he said. In the event a strike is called while trains are en route, passengers will be taken to the nearest points where alternate transportation is available, the spokesman said.

Number of Marchers Could Top 140,000, Rights Officials Say

40,000 Persons From Washington May Participate

By William J. Raspberry
Staff Reporter

More than 100,000 persons are expected to arrive from out of town to participate in Wednesday's civil rights march. Their ranks will be swelled by an additional 20,000 to 40,000 Washington area participants, according to latest estimates.

The number could exceed the top 140,000 figure, some observers said, because of the difficulty in estimating the number of persons who will come to Washington on their

Picture on Page A20.

own without organization sponsorship. A dribble of such persons already is beginning to arrive in town.

The other intangible is the number of white persons in the Washington area who will respond to appeals from church groups and others interested in civil rights movement. Many area churches are expected to voice such appeals today.

March headquarters said that organizations sponsoring the demonstration can account for 100,000 persons traveling here. A parallel check of special transportation arrangements tends to confirm this.

March headquarters in New York lists 21 trains, 892 buses and eight planes committed to bring some 83,000 persons here. The number arriving by auto is less certain. Baltimore civil rights leaders say 500-600 cars will come from that city; another 200 cars are expected from Durham, N. C., and smaller caravans will be pouring in from all along the Eastern Seaboard.

Estimates on the number of local participants have run from as low as 20,000 to an optimistic 40,000.

In an effort to stimulate local participation, the Washington branch of the NAACP plans a rally at 3 p. m. today at the Howard University stadium, where Mrs. Medgar Evers, whose husband was shot to death in Jackson, Miss., will speak.

March officials said yesterday that 43 Congressmen have accepted invitations to sit in a reserved section at the Lincoln Memorial.

Another 64 said they would attend if business permits. Some 75 legislators said they would not attend.

Leaders of the 10 sponsoring organizations for the march were expected to start arriving tonight to set up headquarters at the Statler Hilton Hotel. One top leader who will not attend is James Farmer, the national CORE director. He said yesterday he would remain in the Louisiana jail where he has been

Commissioners' Statement On Civil Rights Assembly

Next Wednesday's Civil Rights Assembly will draw the world's attention to Washington.

Many thousands of participants are expected. Steps are being taken by the City, in cooperation with the groups' leadership, to provide for the health and safety of our visitors, while maintaining, as far as possible, normal city activities.

Washingtonians who are accustomed to groups bringing their causes to the Nation's Capital, know that the forthcoming gathering is in the American tradition of orderly appeal for the redress of grievances. The right to assemble peaceably is an essential part of that tradition.

We have confidence that the energy, resourcefulness, and ingenuity of the City and its people will be exerted to welcome the many visitors and to extend to them full courtesy and hospitality.

Officials of the gathering have given the City excellent cooperation in completing necessary arrangements. We are confident that these joint preparations will produce an event in which the City and the Nation can have both pride and satisfaction.

Walter N. John
John B. Duncan
C. M. Drake

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1963

March Is a Crucial Test for Negro Moderates

By Robert E. Baker

Staff Reporter

BETWEEN 100,000 and 200,000 Americans will come to Washington Wednesday to participate in a mammoth show of support for a great leap forward in the field of civil rights.

The "March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom" will be the biggest such demonstration ever held in the Nation's Capital. It will receive saturated, nationwide press attention.

The participants will come, they will see, but will they conquer? No one knows the answer to that question now. But the answer, as it develops after the crowd has dispersed, returned home and after Congress has decided the fate of President Kennedy's civil rights program, will be felt to the Nation.

ingham the Catalyst

FROM THE MOMENT the march was publicly proposed earlier this year by A. Philip Randolph, 74-year-old Car Porters and courtly battler for equality in the labor movement, it was inevitable.

The South, the Negro was registered in many places, but his demonstrations and direct action in Deep South were giving him little in the results. He got nothing for efforts in Albany, Ga., Jackson, Miss., and Prince Edward, Va., where he won something else in Birmingham. The city's use of police dogs

and fire hoses served as a catalyst for Nation-wide Negro resentment against his status.

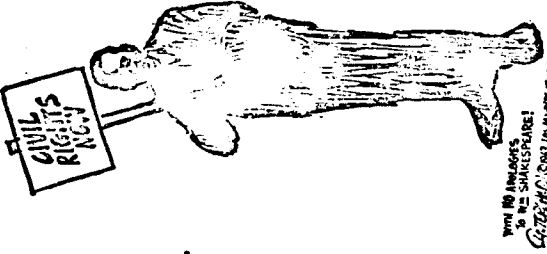
In the North, the Negro was expressing his grievances against a system of discrimination in housing and jobs and attitudes. He was picketing construction projects that hired few or no Negroes; he objected to neighborhood schools that meant segregated schools; he was talking of quotas and special treatment and indemnification for past injustices.

The Moderates Prevailed

THE NEGRO, North and South, had felt the momentum for progress provided by two branches of the Federal Government, the Judiciary and the Executive. It was natural for him now to turn his attention to the third branch, Congress, which he felt has long dragged its feet.

It is true that some Negro leaders were unenthusiastic about Randolph's proposal for a march in Washington, but they realized that they could not stop it. They also knew that some elements favored not only a demonstration but a giant display of civil disobedience: sit-ins on Capitol Hill, lying on runways and railroad tracks and bringing the Government, as one advocate said, "to a screaming halt."

Such ideas were short-lived. Wiser heads prevailed as Negro leaders long on experience in the civil rights movement joined the march proposal. The leaders of predominantly white organizations joined and endorsed the march as momentum gathered. It no longer is a Negro march in Washington but a civil rights demonstration, and the



Hath not a Negro eyes?

Hath not a Negro hands, organs, senses, dimensions, affections, passions? Fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons,

subject to the same disease, heal'd by the same means, warm'd and cool'd by the same winter and summer as a white man is?

If you cut us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you poison us, do we not die? And if you deny us our rights, shall we not protest?

Interlaid in the Los Angeles Times

Shakespeare in modern dress.

Negro now knows that he is not alone in the struggle.

A Delicate Task

THERE IS some feeling of apprehension as Wednesday approaches. At the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial will be a throng of people who are rallying around an issue that is emotional to them, and there is concern that an incident could spark to a brawl.

District government officials and the march leaders themselves have gone

a slight immediate impact on Congress and that an outbreak of violence Wednesday could only hurt the cause of civil rights on Capitol Hill. The question arises: What, then, is the march going to accomplish?

In recent months, there have been indications that whites, especially in the North, have become disenchanted with the way Negroes seem to be nagging and protesting about less important, perhaps even playmate, aspects of discrimination. The march can serve to restore the dignity and validity of the Negro cause and refocus the Nation's attention and conscience on the big issue: that the Negro wants the breaks that other Americans have.

A Test of Leadership

THE MARCH will send an echo home to the constituencies of Congressmen and it is there—the march's effect on national public opinion—that exists the potential for increasing pressure on wavering Congressmen toward a pro-civil rights position.

Prospects appear dim at this time that Congress will enact a strong public accommodations provision into national law. House action is not likely until next month and Senate action not until November or December.

Suppose the marchers stage a dramatic yet peaceful demonstration Wednesday, return home and then Congress fails to enact a strong civil rights law. It should be recognized that Wednesday's march may be the grand and final test for the Negro leaders who have advocated negotia-

tion, arbitration and nonviolent action and opposed civil disobedience extremism.

If Congress fails to pass a law passes a patently weak one, the Negro extremist and racist will point to the Negro leaders and say that methods have not worked. He will be able to say that the man who was to bring the Government to a screeching halt on Wednesday, and was ruled, was right.

The Price of Failure

THE NATION may have to pay a heavy price in bitter demonstrations and actions if that comes to pass.

The price may also include a deepening frustration of the Negro with the political process of the Nation. Negro must believe that the political process works in his behalf; he must be able to see evidence of this in Congress. The Nation can hardly be convinced that it can get now through peaceful petition.

If Congress fails to act, then President may be thrown into the light, because election year or not may be forced to issue executive order to carry out his civil rights program to avert racial disturbances throughout the land.

There is much more to the march on Wednesday than the logistics of getting a throng in and out of the city and cleaning up the Mall after the march. The march is placing the Negro in the position of having Negro negotiators on the front doorstep for the world to see.

'Flying Squad' of 44 to Be Used During March

POST SUNDAY, AUG. 25

By John Maffre
Staff Reporter

A "flying squad" of 44 experienced CORE trouble-shooters will be standing by during Wednesday's civil rights march.

Julius Hobson, chairman of later to Washington Monument.

Washington CORE, revealed this yesterday as nearly 300 marshals turned out for a serve and ready for instant rather damp dry run of the call up if we need them—and big march, gathering at the Lincoln Memorial and moving the steps leading to the Re-

flecting Pool, as an intermittent drizzle fell on the marshals. "But with 100,000 or more people around, you never can tell," he said. The head of CORE, Gaylord Anderson, will head this flying squad. No Police Powers Using a new plastic-model bullhorn, he reminded the marshals that they had no police powers. He noted later that a uniformed constable will be assigned to each company in the parade, its for mansions being broken generally along a military chain of command. "You'll just have to use moral persuasion, the way we always do in CORE," he said. The marshals then split up into two major groups, or regiments, that will proceed on the Wednesday march on either side of the Reflecting Pool along Constitution and Independence avenues. Yesterday's test was mainly one of the walkie-talkie communications network, which ex-Major Joseph H. Hairston will direct. The chain of command begins with a headquarters called Jobs Control. It will be located at the Washington Monument and will house Hobson, his staff and two walkie-talkies. From there two independent communications nets will cover the north and south march routes.



Julius Hobson, Washington chairman of CORE, points with an umbrella as he directs marshals for Wednesday's March to their assembly points during a rehearsal at Lincoln Memorial in which communications facilities were tested.

By Wally McNamee, Staff Photographer

Justice North, headed by somebody to go running fast northern route along Constitution ave., and Earl White As he talked, a few of the 40-odd walkie-talkie sets lent to CORE were distributed to some leading marshals. The sets are all low-strength transistor transmitters and receivers, effective to about half a mile and in the Citizens' Band frequency. Hobson said that in addition to maintaining communication between marching units, they also hoped to keep the accompanying police detachments informed in a march like this is for formed of anything unusual.

March to Get Full News Coverage

By Stephen C. Rogers
Staff Reporter

A small army of reporters from all over the world will converge here Aug. 28 to cover one of the year's biggest Washington stories—the March on Washington.

They will be here from newspapers, international wire services, the major radio and television networks, Negro weeklies and other periodicals.

About 1000 special police passes, valid Aug. 27-29, have been issued through the office of Deputy Police Chief, Howard V. Covell. Requests for the passes have come from as far away as Japan.

The special passes are in addition to the 1200 regular press passes that will also be honored during the demonstration. Several hundred of the thousand have been issued to representatives of four major radio and television networks.

Reporters, photographers and television camera crews will be stationed at strategic locations throughout the city. Television pickups, for example, have been arranged for the top of the Washington Monument, the Watergate Plaza, the Lincoln Memorial and Union Station.

On the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument, terminal points for the demonstration, news media tents are being set up. Each will contain 40 individual telephone lines.

In all, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. is providing 100 telephones to both the press and the networks, 68 radio circuits—many with private lines—and 27 television pickups.

The day's events will be fed live to three major American television networks and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Each of the three American networks has tentatively scheduled four hours of live coverage.

Nearly 40 cameras will be located throughout the city to pick up spot developments, and 22 of these will co-operate in pool, or combined coverage.

CBS was chosen by lot to co-ordinate the pooled coverage and will do it from an elaborate command post on Capitol Hill.

Major newspapers and wire services will station reporters and photographers throughout the downtown area, and German, French and Japanese television crews will be on hand to film the demonstration for later showing on their networks.

District Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner has expressed concern that the great number of newsmen might get in each other's way and has urged that priority considerations be given to reporters with pressing deadlines.

Coverage of the event could even reach the stars. The European Broadcasting Union has filed a request with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. for transmission of live coverage to Europe via Teletar.

Rights Leaders to See Kennedy and Johnson

The Washington Post

City Life
In Greater Washington

C2 Saturday, August 24, 1963 ... n

Chief Tells Marchers: Don't Bring Cars Here

Police Chief Robert V. Murray yesterday urged persons participating in next Wednesday's civil rights march not to bring their cars into the downtown area.

He made the appeal as he worked out final details for handling traffic with members of the Metropolitan Police Department, the D.C. National Guard and the Park Police, including 17 mounted officers.

He strongly urged that out-of-towners planning to participate in the demonstration not bring their private autos here. Substantial numbers of out-of-town cars, added to the local vehicles and the more than 2000 buses expected here on Wednesday, would swamp traffic facilities and paralyze the city in a massive traffic jam, Murray said.

Marchers earlier had been urged by civil rights leaders to organize car pools for the trip to Washington, then warned against the use of private cars. When a railroad line refused to grant group rates for some Southern participants, leaders again urged them to form car pools.

Against Motorcades

But Murray made it clear that his Department is against such motorcades. The influx of cars, he fears, would "increase the difficulty of assuring a well-organized and orderly day."

He said no police dogs will be on duty for the march, nor will fire hoses be kept on standby.

NAACP officials yesterday took to the streets in a sound truck to rally local participation in the march.

Yesterday's announcement was for a preliminary rally Sunday at 3 p. m. when Mrs. Medgar Evers, wife of the slain Mississippi NAACP leader, will speak at a rally at the Howard University stadium.

The Rev. Edward A. Hallett, president of the Washington NAACP branch, said the roving sound truck and Sunday's rally are part of a program to recruit "at least 10,000" of the NAACP's 17,000 Washington members for the march.

No Examination

In other action, Rep. Joel T. Brovhill (R-Va.) wrote District Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner, asking him to order the closing of liquor stores on the day of the march, warning that "the risk is too grave

to ignore." Tobriner had no comment on the request.

In another development, the Civil Service Commission announced that its examination for stenographers and typists will not be held next Wednesday in an effort to minimize downtown traffic congestion. The daily examination, which usually draws from 100 to 125 competitors, will be resumed on Thursday.

Also yesterday, Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), appearing on the radio program Capitol Cloakroom (CBS-WTOP), said he will not allow women on his staff to work on the day of the march.

Although he was "not advocating" violence, Long said, "I would just as soon the whole thing broke out in riots. I suppose the whole South would just as soon it did get out of hand."

By Wallace Terry
Staff Reporter

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—The 10 leaders of the civil rights march in Washington next Wednesday said today they will meet with President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson at 5 p. m. after the demonstration.

At their final planning meeting here before moving their base of operations to Washington on Monday, the leaders also announced a revised program for the 2 p. m. rally at the Lincoln Memorial.

Leaders earlier had indicated they would meet the President at the White House before the program.

At 9:30 a. m. Wednesday the civil rights leaders will meet with Congressional leaders, probably in a caucus room on Capitol Hill.

4-Minute Talks

In the revised program, each of the 10 civil rights leaders will speak for four minutes. A tribute to six Negro women will be offered by A. Philip Randolph, director of the march who will be master of ceremonies.

The six are Mrs. Medgar Evers, Rosa Parks, Diane Nash Bevels, Mrs. Herbert Lee, Gloria Richardson and Daisy Bates.

Musical selections will be provided by the Eva Jessye Choir and Mahalia Jackson with the Freedom Singers.

The Most Rev. Patrick A. J. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington, will offer the invocation, following the singing of the National Anthem, which will open the program. Rabbi Yuri Miller of the Synagogical Council of America will deliver a brief prayer midway through the program. The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College and a Baptist leader, will give the benediction.

Randolph Leads Speakers

The 10 leaders will speak in the following order: Randolph, the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake of the National Council of Churches, John Lewis of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Rabbi Joachim Prinz of the American Jewish Congress, James Farmer of CORE, Matthew Ahmann of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, Whitney Young of the National Urban League, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

After the speeches, the audience will be asked to stand and repeat a pledge that they will carry on the civil rights fight back home.

Folk Singers

Entertainment at the Washington Monument until 11:30 a. m., when the march is now scheduled to begin, and at the Memorial before the program will include songs by folk singers. They are Leon Bibb, Odetta, Bob Dylan, Len Chandler, Abe Van Rock, Jimmy McDonald and Joan Baez.

Wilkins told reporters he would be pleased if the Washington area could muster 10,000 demonstrators among the expected 100,000.

Earlier, the committee released a list of official march slogans for distribution to religious, labor, fraternal and civil rights groups.

The 15 official slogans deal generally with the aims of the march such as "Effective Civil Rights Laws Now" and stress brotherhood. A dozen of the slogans end with the emphatic word "Now." They call for integrated schools, decent housing, voting rights, first class citizenship, a Fair Employment Practices Commission, and an end to bias and police brutality. Five slogans dealing with unemployment and job discrimination include "No U. S. Dough to Help Jim Crow" and "Jobs



**A NATION UNEASILY AWAITS ITS
GREATEST CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY**

Marchers' Master Plan

by WARREN R. YOUNG and WILLIAM LAMBERT

rather bureau records mean-
ing. Aug. 28 will be a hot,
dry and exceedingly uncom-
fortable day in Washington, D.C.
At dawn, after riding all night
on buses, the first tens of
thousands of participants in the
"March on Washington for
Freedom and Equality" will begin
travelling into the city from all over
the country on chartered buses,
trains, special trains and de-
moe- cratic automobiles. By
day, when the actual march is
in place, the crush of human
beings waiting beneath the temper-
ing sun will represent a colos-
sal, colorful, and moving line of
marchers. The total line of march will meas-
ure about one mile, from the Lin-

coln Memorial. No one any longer
doubts that at least 100,000 march-
ers will be swarming over this route,
and there are some who fear that
250,000 people will try to crush
their way into the capital and turn
demonstration into chaos.

Merely contemplating the pos-
sibilities for trouble and the logis-
tics of the demonstration has given
Washington officials their worst
case of invasion since the
First Battle of Bull Run. The mas-
sive march is intended to give, by
its peaceable character, an unpar-
alleled example of Negro patience
in the face of centuries of adversity.
But at the same time the march is
intended to deliver the unmistak-
able message that patience is run-
ning thin and America's Negroes
are demanding all their rights now.

How the event comes off,
whether it explodes into violence
that sets back the cause of civil
rights or proceeds as smoothly and
peacefully as hoped, will be a su-
preme test of Washington's law
enforcement agencies and the cal-
iber of the top Negro leaders. It will
also be a test of these leaders' abil-
ities to work together; only in per-
fect concert can their efforts mo-
bilize white America's conscience
and sympathy behind their goals.

It's not like they were getting
ready for D-day in Normandy,"
says one owed Washington police
official. In a number of respects
the military analogy is appropri-
ate. Although the planning staff
has been operating with something
less than military precision, many
of its problems are like those of
war: crowd control, march control,

medical and sanitation hazards,
feeding and housing and water-
ing, communications requirements
scattered against attacks from an-
ticipatory spectators, sealing off
militaries over and above the
basic questions of recruitment and
mass transport. The leaders not
only have had to come up with
detailed plans to cover all these
matters, but, as in most military
campaigns, have repeatedly had to
redraw the plans as the situation
has changed. The "situation" con-
sisting primarily of the steadily
rising estimates of the number of
marchers. To the surprise of the
planners, then, ranks have been
swelled by thousands of whites.

The ultimate credit or blame for
planning the march will fall on a
newcomer to the front ranks of
the Negro movement. His name is
Bayard Rustin. He is not only chief
of staff for the operation, but the

How the event comes off, whether it explodes into violence that sets back the cause of civil rights or proceeds as smoothly and peacefully as hoped, will be a supreme test of Washington's law enforcement agencies and the caliber of the top Negro leaders.

POST - Aug. 24

Don't March Plea Ignored By Rockwell

George Lincoln Rockwell, head of the so-called American Nazi Party, yesterday told police he will bring "at least 200" followers to Washington for a "counter demonstration" Aug. 28.

Rockwell said he would commence his protest at 6 a. m. at the Sylvan Theatre on the grounds of the Washington Monument, ignoring requests from the Metropolitan Police Department.

T. Sutton Jett director of the National Park Service, has already turned down Rockwell's application for a permit to meet on the Monument grounds.

Yesterday, Rockwell visited Insp. John L. Sullivan of the Special Investigation Squad in police headquarters, at Sullivan's request, and told of his plans.

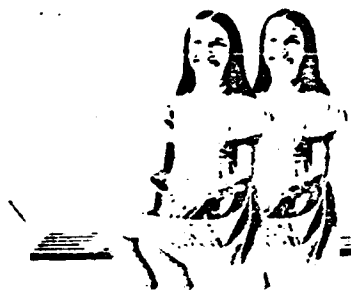
Sullivan made an unsuccessful effort to get Rockwell to abandon his plans.

There is nothing to prevent Rockwell and his followers from "taking part" in the parade Wednesday, police explained, so long as he does not attempt to incite to riot with speeches or placards, in which case there may be some arrests.

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Buy Durene mercerized cotton for the best in cotton luxury. It's soft, fine, and longer wearing. For the year-round comfort of Durene, ask your favorite dealer.

Durene

the ultimate
in cotton luxury

MARCHERS CONTINUED

man who triggered the whole thing in the first place. A few days before last Jan. 1—exactly a century since the Emancipation Proclamation—Rustin got together with his friend Tom Kates, a lanky white student at Howard University, and with Norman Hill, a slightly built young Negro who is assistant program director for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). They drafted a memo which they addressed to A. Philip Randolph, the venerable head of the dwindling Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and of the Negro American Labor Council, and the only colored member of the Executive Council of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. The memo argued it was time to do something dramatic to help Negroes get jobs. Their proposal: a mass march of Negroes on Washington.

Asa Philip Randolph, 74, a descendant of the slaves on John Randolph's plantation in Virginia, is still filled with the fire of Negro and labor militancy that he first displayed a half-century ago. The march fitted his own thinking perfectly. For decades he had been urging some such action. A few weeks later he offhandedly told a reporter, "We're going to march on Washington."

The trouble was that Randolph

had ignored the Rustin memos carefully drafted plan for making the news public. No top labor leader had been consulted; none of the hypersensitive heads of the other Negro groups had been told about the plan.

But so great is the respect for Randolph as a Negro leader that when he now issued a "call" to the heads of the other organizations to join in the planning, they all came forward. James Farmer of CORE, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, Whitney Young of the National Urban League, John Lewis of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (nicknamed "SNICK"). At first the march was thought of strictly as a demonstration for jobs, but when Martin Luther King got wind of the plan he proposed broadening the goals to include all Negro rights, not just economic ones. Randolph acceded, and the march began to take its present form.

The path to unanimity on policy questions was anything but smooth. Even the question of a date for the march was argued back and forth vociferously. As recently as July the leaders were still debating holding the march as late as October. They agreed it would be strategic to conduct it in

the midst of the filibuster against President Kennedy's civil rights proposals. But it was impossible to tell when that would be.

Not until last month was the August date finally set. In the same meeting another decision was made, one which probably will prove to be the most significant of all. Randolph was officially named director of the march, with the express authority to select his administrators. Only now was Bayard Rustin officially brought in to plan the march; he had originally suggested. He had helped Randolph on various occasions over the course of 30 years, but some other Negro leaders had initially objected to his participation.

Rustin, who is 53, has made a career of being a militant pacifist. As a student at New York's City College, he had joined the Young Communist League in 1936, but left the organization after Germany attacked Russia in 1941. A Quaker, he found his beliefs "kept banging into their views." As a pacifist, he defied the Selective Service Act during World War II and was put in federal prison for 2 months. Until recent-

Two men who started the march explain it to congressional gathering. Speak out: A. Philip Randolph (middle leader, center), his companion, Bayard Rustin.



CONTINUED

Prolonged arguments over the best way to protest

of each group be allowed to employ the customary tactics of protest they had painfully worked out during previous incidents? It became apparent that if this were the case bedlam could result. The members of CORE and S.N.C.C. were eager at first to illustrate non-violent civil disobedience; they proposed to stage an all-day sit-in in Senator Eastland's office if he would not graciously receive them. In contrast the members of the Urban League and the N.A.A.C.P. generally shun lawbreaking and rely on the dignity of the courts and of high-level negotiation. If allowed to go their separate ways, Martin Luther King's people would probably be arrested for marching and singing too close to Capitol Hill. To the leaders' dismay, one impassioned supporter of the march, the Reverend George Lawrence, pastor of Antioch Baptist Church in Brooklyn, was already whipping up a violent mood by crying that any new filibuster against civil rights legislation would ignite "massive acts of civil disobedience," with protesters "laying our bodies prostrate on runways of airports, across railroad tracks and at bus depots," as well as a "massive, militant and monumental sit-in" at the Capitol.

With the specter of a great race riot in mind, the leadership of the march agreed on a firm and final decision—the march must be completely nonviolent, peaceful and lawful. Every effort would be made to avoid even the slightest trouble. Every prospective marcher would be drilled to believe that just his presence in Washington constitutes "the most powerful pressure possible for civil rights."

As the word went around the country, the emotional response swelled. Additional organizations began to come forward, promising thousands of marchers and pleading to be allowed to join the list of sponsors. Rustin was heard time and again explaining, "Now, if we let in any more sponsoring groups, we're going to get some Communists. Maoists and the Trotskyites could give us trouble. If people want to march with us, they can march. But they're going to march on *our* terms."

Only four new groups were added to the original Big Six policy-makers. In view of the growing enthusiasm for the march shown by various white groups, A.F.L.-C.I.O. Vice President Walter Reuther and one white official each from Protestant, Catholic and

Jewish organizations were made equal partners in the undertaking. (To the disgust of Randolph and Reuther, the executive council of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. later refused to give official endorsement to the march.)

How to get to Washington is being left to local groups to decide, with advice but no orders from headquarters. For riders from Chicago two trains and three planes have so far been chartered. At least four chartered planes are expected from California. Marchers from Alaska and Hawaii will join the West Coast delegations. Around New York buses are now virtually impossible to charter—approximately 600 have already been reserved. One determined group of 15 New Yorkers vowed to hike all the way, leaving two weeks early in order to cover the 231-mile route in time. At least three "freedom trains" are scheduled to head up from Miami, Jacksonville and Birmingham, making quick stops throughout the South to pick up demonstrators.

Altogether, according to Rustin's headquarters, as many as 30 special trains, a score of planes and 2,000 chartered buses may reach Washington on the 28th. The basic rule is that every marcher is expected to pay for his own trip. Yet since the march is supposed to dramatize Negro unemployment rates, which are two times those of whites, local groups are urged to include one unemployed person in every three. Obviously somebody else will have to pay their way.

Throughout all the planning, official Washington agencies have been constantly informed. Liaison men from the District of Columbia police force, the District's Public Health Department, the National Park Service, the Justice Department and the Army have sat in on meeting after meeting—not as supporters of the march but to protect their own areas of responsibility. Sometimes they were asked for logistical advice; sometimes they had to veto parts of the plan.

Among the thorniest problems was the selection of the marching route. At first, when the demonstration was expected to include no more than 100,000 people, one of the leaders had thought it would be a good idea to demonstrate in front of the White House, then march up the traditional Pennsylvania Avenue inaugural route to the Capitol, then double back to the Lincoln Memorial. But marching to the Capitol not only would entail

CONTINUED

'Anyone who turns to violence will be a traitor to our cause'

MARCHERS CONTINUED

Among so many people you have to expect some of these things."

With such assistance from the professionals, it would seem that the day should pass with no more than a few routine emergencies. After all, Washington is used to huge, excited crowds; every four years the presidential inaugural tests its crowd-handling skills. Yet the great fear is that the mood of the crowd might be triggered into violence by even such a simple incident as an argument between an unfriendly agitator and a tired, long-resentful marcher. So the most intense planning of all is concentrated on maintaining order.

There are a number of "don't's" in the marchers' rulebook. For example, they are not to shout any slogans. Only one song, *We Shall Overcome*, will be sung. No marcher is to bring any placards with slogans—central headquarters is making the only approved ones and these will avoid any slanderous phrases or wild charges.

And yet it is obvious to everyone that troublemakers may be there too. George Rockwell and his self-styled American Nazis have been applying for weeks to hold a rally on the same day; segregationist agitators—including the extremist Black Muslims—may incite a riot by their very presence. With this in mind, all leaves have been canceled for Washington's police. Some 2,000 District National Guard members will be available for use in police operations, as well as off-duty firemen

and volunteer citizens in a reserve police unit.

To supplement regular law enforcement, the head of a Negro policemen's club in New York is training volunteer "marshals" to help police the march. Swelling these ranks will be 750 trained CORE members. They will have no police powers, and do not intend physically to restrain agitators who try to infiltrate the march. But they will be equipped with walkie-talkies and bullhorns, and they are drilled in a technique by which they surround an intruder as if he were being sealed in a capsule and then edge him out of the line of march, without using any force. If he starts violence, Washington police will make the actual arrest. (In the opinion of one Washington cab driver, no hoodlum will be able to start real trouble. "Them policemen is tough in this town," he says. "One of them dummies starts throwin' rocks or fightin', them policemen snatch him by the tail and throw him in the wagon and then haul him off for so long he soon think he was born in jail.")

Biggest hope of all lies in the attitude of the individual marcher. Says Rustin, "Our aim is to get each marcher to understand fully the significance of why he is there. We are asking each person to be a marshal of himself, since anybody who turns to violence will be a traitor to our cause."

Washington Police Chief Robert Murray listens as Fauntroy, Rustin and Julius Hobson of CORE outline plans in their first meeting.



The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1963

On the March

A great piece of drama is to be enacted here next Wednesday. Naturally enough the projected "march" has engendered a good deal of tension in the Capital. President Kennedy's remarks about it at his news conference the other day were helpful in producing a degree of relaxation and in putting the event in perspective. The march, as he pointed out, "is an effort to bring focus to the strong concern of a good many citizens" regarding civil rights; but it will hardly of itself be determinative of the civil rights legislation currently before Congress.

The march has another function of great importance. It is designed, as all drama is designed, to produce what the ancient Greeks called "catharsis"—an emotional purification and relief. It may help, therefore, to channel the indignation and impatience of Negroes into effective and disciplined expression. Those who deplore the march—and it is deplored, of course, by many who are sympathetic to Negro rights as well as by those who are opposed—ought to bear in mind these important uses.

They ought to bear in mind also that demonstrations of this sort are, as the American Civil Liberties Union has pointed out, "a legitimate exercise of First Amendment rights and are rooted in the American history of social protest." This is a traditional means of influencing public opinion, indispensable in a self-governing society. Long ago Alexis de Tocqueville observed that "the most natural privilege of man, next to the right of acting for himself, is that of combining his exertions with those of his fellow creatures, and of acting in common with them." In a democracy, men speak most effectively when they speak in unison.

A demonstration which brings 100,000 or 200,000 persons into a limited area is not without hazard, and the Capital police force, responsible for maintaining order, is wise and right in making extensive preparations for the event and in taking extraordinary precautions. Happily, the organizers of the march are themselves bending every effort to keep it disciplined and dignified. The danger of disorder comes from agitators and hoodlums who are threatening to disrupt the planned protest. The theory of free speech embodied in the First Amendment requires not only that the Government avoid any interference with a peaceable assembly but that, in addition, it protect such an assembly from disruption by unruly outsiders.

Specifically, we think the police have a duty to protect the civil rights march on Aug. 28 from interference by George Lincoln Rockwell's bully boys—and to protect the whole community from the rioting which Mr. Rockwell seems determined to provoke. There will be no invasion of Mr. Rockwell's rights if the police keep him and his henchmen from any interference with the demonstration. He can draw his own crowd and say whatever he wants to say elsewhere—or on some other day.

It is an indispensable condition of free speech that, in any given gathering, one person talk at a time. A babel of voices keeps anyone from being heard. Aug. 28 is a day which has been set aside in the Capital of the United States for the March on Washington for jobs and freedom.

POST - Aug. 24

Don't March Plea Ignored By Rockwell

George Lincoln Rockwell, head of the so-called American Nazi Party, yesterday told police he will bring "at least 200" followers to Washington for a "counter demonstration" Aug. 28.

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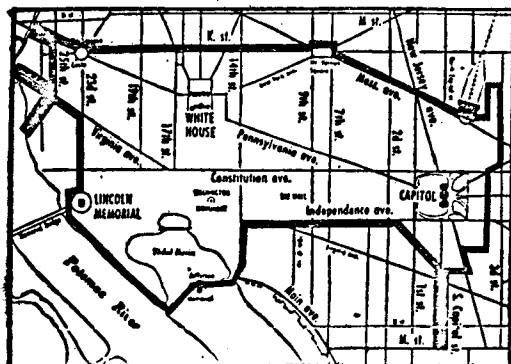
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Sullivan made an unsuccessful effort to get Rockwell to abandon his plans.

There is nothing to prevent Rockwell and his followers from "taking part" in the parade Wednesday, police explained, so long as he does not attempt to incite to riot with speeches or placards, in which case there may be some arrests.

Kennedy Says Rights Problem Won't Be Solved by D.C. March



The Washington Post

The area within the black lines will be subject to special parking and traffic restrictions on Aug. 28 during the civil rights "March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom." The normal traffic flow will be allowed during the morning rush hour until 9:30 o'clock when Memorial Bridge will be closed until after demonstration. Both 14th and 12th sts. and the 14th st. bridge will remain open for traffic. A detailed map showing no parking and parking areas will be published in The Washington Post Sunday.

By Susanna McBee
Staff Reporter

President Kennedy said "access to all public accommodations, decent housing, adequate and integrated education, and the right to vote." "Withholding of Federal funds from programs in which discrimination is practiced."

However, he added that the issue affects 180 million people and will not "stand or fall" by what takes place on the day of the demonstration.

The President thus seemed to reject fears expressed by some members of Congress that the march will hamper chances for passage of civil rights legislation.

But he also seemed to doubt that the march itself would persuade Congress to approve the legislation.

Mr. Kennedy told his press conference that the rally "for jobs and freedom," which more than 100,000 persons are expected to attend, is designed "to bring to the attention of the Congress and the country the strong feeling of a good many thousands of citizens."

Affects All Citizens

He said the civil rights problem is one that affects all citizens, who "have elected a Congress and elected some of us to attempt to deal with that matter. So . . . this issue does not stand or fall on Aug. 28."

The President, who will not take part in the demonstration, said he will be glad to see the leaders of the 10 Negro, labor, and religious organizations sponsoring the march. They have asked to meet with him at the White House at 9:30 a. m. next Wednesday.

It is appropriate that the leaders and other interested citizens come to see their Congressmen and the Administration "if they feel that it is in the public interest," Mr. Kennedy said.

The 10 march leaders, headed by A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, also have asked to meet with Congressional leaders of both parties. Yesterday the national march committee in New York sent invitations to all members of Congress to attend the civil rights program at the Lincoln Memorial after the march.

President Kennedy, asked whether he thinks Congress could pass his civil rights legislation this year, replied, "I don't see why not." He noted that there are "too many excuses to get out of town next year," an election year, and added, "This is the year to get things done."

Final Plans Ready

Meanwhile, the New York march committee began mailing its second "organizing manual" detailing final plans for the march and listing 10 demands the marchers will make. Several of the demands have already been made public, but new items are:

- Effective civil rights legis-

- Reducing Congressional representation of states where citizens are disfranchised.

- Authority for the Attorney General to file injunctive suits in all civil rights cases, not just those involving voting rights.

- A massive Federal program to train and place all unemployed workers—Negro and white—on meaningful and dignified jobs at decent wages.

- A national minimum wage act to insure a "decent standard of living." Here the demand is softened. The original demand called for a \$2 an hour minimum wage, but the new manual simply notes that anything less than \$2 fails to provide a decent standard of living.

Bon on Parking

Metropolitan Police released maps showing the area where parking will be prohibited next Wednesday. Generally, it is the downtown area bounded on the north by K st. nw. from Washington Circle to Massachusetts ave. to Union Station; on the east by 3d st. ne. and 2d st. se. to D st. se.; and on the south by Canal st. and Independence ave. sw.

In this area parking will be permitted on Indiana ave. from 1st to 7th sts. nw.; F and G sts. from 1st to 15th sts. nw.; G pl. nw.; 8th from G to K sts. nw.; 4th and 5th sts. from D st. nw. to Massachusetts ave. nw.; 2d st. from C st. to Massachusetts ave. nw., and North Capitol from Louisiana to Massachusetts aves.

The purpose of the parking restriction is to provide space for about 2000 buses expected to carry out-of-town demonstrators to the Washington Monument grounds where they will gather from 10 a. m. to noon, when the march to the Memorial begins.

The Public Utilities Commission said it has received about 1000 requests for permission to allow buses to enter the city.

2000 Buses Expected

Rochelle Horowitz, march transportation coordinator in New York, said she expects more than 2000 buses to arrive from all over the country. About 600 are coming from the New York City area alone, she said.

Yesterday, officials of Fairfax County and City, Arlington, Alexandria, Montgomery County, Falls Church, and Takoma Park met with Schuyler Lowe, District director of general administration to discuss traffic problems. Lowe said he hopes to have an estimate by

she said.

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5
THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1963

**Non-Marchers Asked
to Stay at Home**

District Commissioner
Walter N. Tobriner said yes-
terday that while "we are
not trying to keep anyone
out of the march, we don't
want to crowd an area al-
ready expected to be over-
crowded," Aug. 28.

Public Urged To Avoid Center Of City Aug. 28

By Susanna McBee
Staff Reporter

Anyone not required to work in Washington on Aug. 28 or not planning to take part in the mass Civil Rights March that day should avoid the downtown area.

This advice came yesterday from Walter N. Tobriner, president of the District Board of Commissioners, who added, "We don't want to crowd an area already expected to be overcrowded."

Tobriner stressed that "we are not trying to keep anyone out of the march." He added that persons interested but not participating in it should follow the proceedings on radio or television.

The Commission President said he does not fear that an enlarged crowd will increase chances for a disturbance. But he said he is concerned about the physical problems of handling masses of people and traffic.

Applies to Shoppers

His request to avoid the congested downtown area applies also to "students and young people" who are not marching. Tobriner admitted his request would affect shoppers, too, but said he thinks most merchants are not counting on much business that day anyway.

Police Chief Robert V. Murray cautioned against out-of-town demonstrators coming to Washington by car. He said downtown parking would be

limited and that fringe parking areas, which have 1500 parking spaces, probably would be crowded with cars of area residents.

The national committee planning the march also has warned that auto travel should be avoided. But last week it added that while adhering to this policy it is advising demonstrators who cannot find space on trains or buses to organize car pools.

Headquarters Here

Bayard Rustin, deputy director of the march, said the national committee, including the heads of the 10 organizations sponsoring the march, will open headquarters here at the Statler Hilton Hotel next Monday.

The Washington committee coordinating March efforts officially opened its office yesterday at 815 V st. n.w., the radio station WUST music hall.

Rustin also said that because of time problems, a skit by Negro playwright Ossie Davis has been cut from the two-hour program at the Lincoln Memorial on Aug. 28.

He said that the role of Negro women in the civil rights struggle would be stressed during the program by the introduction of such leaders as Mrs. Medgar Evers, wife of the slain Mississippi NAACP field secretary; Daisy Bates of Little Rock; Gloria Richardson of Cambridge, Md.; Rosa Parks, who set off the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott in 1955 by refusing to move to the back of a bus, and Diane Nash Bevell, who was active in the Nashville sit-in movement.

Moves in Virginia

In another development yesterday, Fairfax County Executive Carlton C. Massey said chief executives of Northern Virginia jurisdictions will meet for lunch today to discuss such problems as crowd control and traffic dispersal after the March.

Also, County Police Chief William L. Durrer said police leaves will be canceled next Tuesday through Thursday. On Wednesday, Aug. 28, no County policeman will have the day off, he added.

Other Northern Virginia jurisdictions are taking similar precautions. And at 10 a. m. Wednesday police, fire, National Guard, and police reservists from the District will meet in the Interdepartmental Auditorium to discuss the march.

Many Demonstrators Seen Needing Haven

When 100,000 or more marchers come to Washington Aug. 28, a cadre of Washington Urban League volunteers will be working on housing problems.

They will be seeking emergency housing facilities for the luckless demonstrators who miss a bus or get lost from their group and who need a place to stay overnight after the mass civil rights rally is over.

As League Executive Director Sterling Tucker said yesterday, "We're being asked to do a job which everyone wishes would go away."

Officially, leaders of the march are telling everyone to make it a one-day, pop-in-pop-out affair.

They are saying that all demonstrators will be on their way home by 8 p. m.

Unofficially, they know this is unrealistic. Last month they asked the Urban League here to arrange temporary housing for at least 1000 stranded marchers. The League still has no way of knowing how many people will need housing or

how much housing will be available.

Justine Harps, chairman of the housing volunteer group, said housing information booths will be set up on the Washington Monument grounds on the 28th with telephone to the Urban League office.

Volunteers on the Monument Grounds will relay housing needs to the office volunteers who will be working with maps and file cards of hotels, motels, churches, and private homes.

The Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria has offered to accommodate 22 persons, and Mrs. Harps is negotiating with American University for dormitory space for 150 persons and with Catholic University for room in the gymnasium.

Also, the League is seeking 1500 cots from the Red Cross.

David Rusk, 22-year-old son of Secretary of State Dean Rusk, has volunteered to contact hotels and motels in Washington and has found many "sympathetic and full of good will."

"Some have even said they would set up rollaway beds in halls and lobbies if they run out of rooms," David said. "I think we can get accommodations for many people for about \$5."

Elisabeth Booth, a housewife who has volunteered to find overnight housing in churches, said more than 65 have offered their facilities.

Carolyn Jordan, a speech therapist with the District school system, said people in more than 100 private homes have offered spare rooms.

Beginning next Tuesday the League office will operate on a 24-hour basis "until the last stray demonstrator has a place to sleep," Tucker said. The League, at 626 3d st. nw., can be reached at RE 7-4036.

The overnight housing problems are difficult enough, but now the League is getting requests to find a room for a young foreign student who is arriving this Saturday and a church to house 33 demonstrators from Iowa who are coming next Monday.

How does the League handle such requests? "Well, we wish we could avoid them, but when they come anyway, we find the places," Tucker said.

Radio Network to Aid March Marshal Force

By CLARENCE HUNTER
Star Staff Writer

The marshal force for the August 28 march on Washington will maintain order among the demonstrators with the aid of a 36-station radio communications network, Julius Hobson, chairman of Washington CORE, said today.

Mr. Hobson reported he will have 1,000 men and women trained as marshals for the demonstration at the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial.

The Washington marshal force will be augmented by another 1,000 or so men from the New York Metropolitan area under command of William H. Johnson, a New York City patrolman.

Mr. Johnson, president of The Guardians, a private association of New York City Negro policemen, has been appointed chief marshal for the march. Mr. Hobson was assigned the job of recruiting and training the marshals in this area.

Sponsors of the march expect upwards of 100,000 persons here for the event. The marshals will be private citizens, wearing civilian clothing. Each will be readily identified. They will bear no arms and will have no police power.

In Constant Contact

Mr. Hobson said the marshal communication system cost about \$1,500 and was set up by 10 radio experts. The central control station will be inside the memorial behind the speakers' platform so the march sponsors as well as Mr. Hobson and Mr. Johnson will be in constant contact with the force. There are three master stations in addition to the central control and 36 remote stations, Mr. Hobson said.

"We are organized along military lines," Mr. Hobson said.

Mr. Hobson said his marshals have been through five training sessions, three of them at the Memorial and Washington Monument grounds. They meet at 8 p.m. tomorrow for the final indoors training session. The marshals will report for additional "dry runs" of their functions on the Memorial grounds at 7 p.m. Friday and Saturday. The 50 captains meet at 4 p.m. Sunday for their final briefing.

Mr. Hobson said he is to meet at noon today with representatives of the Metropolitan Police Department, the National Capital Park Police and the U. S. Marshal's Office to explain his communications network.

Duties of Marshals

Mr. Johnson said in New York last week end that the marshals also will be used for such functions as directing demonstrators to lost and found booths, food concessions, water fountains, hospital and housing facilities.

"We also will help local police with the parking of the buses and getting the people to



Some 175,000 of the March on Washington pins shown above have been sold nationally, according to Washington headquarters of the march at WUST Radio Music Hall, 815 V street N.W. The office has gone through four shipments and is waiting for an emergency order. The cost is 25 cents each.—Star Staff Photo.

and from the parking areas," Mr. Johnson said.

All marshals have been trained in the non-violence technique. If a demonstrator gets out of hand, the marshals will surround him to isolate him from the crowd and if they are unable to convince him to refrain from misbehavior, they will summon District police who will make the arrest.

New York Contingent

The marshals coming from New York City, Mr. Johnson said, will include off-duty policemen; firemen; correction officers; housing and transit police; Federal, State and municipal parole and probation officers and some U. S. Treasury law enforcement officers.

The Guardians will be assisted by the Council of Police Societies which is composed of officers from Hartford, Conn.; Westchester, Suffolk and Nassau counties in New York; and Bloomfield, Jersey City, Newark and Atlantic City in New Jersey, and Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Johnson emphasized that each of the officers will be off-duty and volunteering his services as a private citizen.

Members of CORE were selected as the nucleus of the Washington marshal force because of their dedication to the non-violent technique, Mr. Hobson said.

Long and Turbulent History of Marches on Capital

By PAUL HOWE
Star Staff Writer

Afoot and on horseback, by Model T, bus, train, plane and taxi, "marchers" through the years have made the trek to the Nation's Capital.

Their causes have been many: Cooey's army of paper money advocates, the hungry, the unemployed, the bus-marchers, the ladies seeking a vote, the peace walkers.

This Capital has been their scene, the place where grievances could be registered, where wrongs might be righted, where publicity could be found.

Sometimes they were few, sometimes many. But none of the number expected for the August 28 civil rights demonstration of this year.

Pay March

In 1791, when Congress was sitting in Philadelphia under the shadow of the Articles of Confederation, a group of Army recruits, bolstered by a few regulars, marched on the Congress to demand more pay.

The Congress moved to Princeton, N. J. When Gen. Washington determined to send troops to deal with the demonstrators the pay march ended and the Congress moved back.

For reasons that have become obscure—probably the lawmakers were tired of having banners and line squads camped on their doorstep—Congress in 1822 enacted legislation prohibiting demonstrations in the Capital or on the Capitol grounds.

A recent search by the Library of Congress turned up no debate which might reflect on the events of such a march. The only record of a meeting of the law makers could be found.

Cooey's Army

Whatever the reason, Congress declared that it is "incidental to parade, stand, or move in procession or assemblage, or disturbance of the peace, or any other public nuisance, any party, organization or movement."

The observance of "occasional of National interest, becoming of concinnation and entertainment of Congress" the Speaker of the House, acting together, were permitted to suspend the restriction.

James Schrier Cooey with his ragged army of paper money advocates was one of the first to run afoul of the Congressional prohibition.

It was 1893 and the Nation was in the throes of a depression. More than 2 million people were out of work. Poverty and misery were widespread.

Band of jobless began marching on Washington, sometimes in the streets, sometimes in the train for faster transit. But it was Cooey's Army



Bonus Army demonstrators of the Capitol during the 1932 march on Washington.

His to take food, to feed the bonus army. Then at the peak of the march, about 20,000 men, women and children provided food and shelter.

Camp Miriam, a health center, was a health center. A St. Elizabeth's hospital was a St. Elizabeth's hospital. They were making food and more quitters were everywhere.

On June 15 the House voted the bonus bill. President Hoover said he would veto it. The bill was vetoed. The Capitol grounds were closed. The bill was vetoed.

Tension Mounts

Still the law is being stored on the hill. The law is being stored on the hill. The law is being stored on the hill. The law is being stored on the hill.

At the time of the 1932 march, the law was being stored on the hill. The law was being stored on the hill. The law was being stored on the hill. The law was being stored on the hill.

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Garner refused them permission to march. Then at the peak of the march, about 20,000 men, women and children provided food and shelter.

Farmers, Too

They marched to the Capitol grounds. They marched to the Capitol grounds. They marched to the Capitol grounds. They marched to the Capitol grounds.

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Elaborate Pay Call

President Hoover refused them permission to march. Then at the peak of the march, about 20,000 men, women and children provided food and shelter.

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White House Order

The District Commission told President Hoover the law was being stored on the hill. The law was being stored on the hill. The law was being stored on the hill. The law was being stored on the hill.

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Shocks Proliferate

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Meek Refused

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Police Los

But the police lost. The law was being stored on the hill. The law was being stored on the hill. The law was being stored on the hill. The law was being stored on the hill.

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Entertainers Sought

Entertainers to be sought are Negro Gospel singer Mahalia Jackson; the Freedom Singers, a group of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee members active in sit-in demonstrations; the Eva Jesse Choir, and Contralto Marian Anderson.

The skit is being prepared by Ossie Davis, Negro author of the hit play, "Purlie Victorious." The names of such actors as Marlon Brando, Harry Belafonte, Sidney Poitier and Charlton Heston have been suggested for parts in the play.

Master of ceremonies will be A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Negro American Labor Council, who conceived the idea of the mass march.

Leaders to Speak

Other speakers, expected to talk for five minutes each, will be Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, Whitney M. Young Jr. of the Urban League, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, James Farmer of CORE, and John Lewis of the SNCC.

Also, Mathew Ahmann of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, Eugene Carson Blake of the National Council of Churches, Rabbi Joachim Prinz of the American Jewish Congress, and Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers.

The march leaders also plan to ask Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle of the Catholic Archdiocese of Washington to give the invocation, President Benjamin Mays of Morehouse College in Atlanta to give the benediction, and Miss Anderson to sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Budget Approved

During yesterday's meeting of the national march committee, a revised budget of \$117,240 was approved by the leaders. They decided to raise funds separately for the estimated \$25,000 it may take to bring the poor and unemployed, mostly Southerners, to the rally. Expenses in Washington will be \$37,150.

The Washington costs include \$6000 for the local planning committee's operating expenses, \$5000 for special expenses one week before the march, \$1000 special transportation expenses, \$1500 for travel and hotel costs for march leaders and staff, \$6750 for toilet facilities at the rally, \$300 for cleaning up, and \$16,600 for installing sound equipment.

The march committee also was told that, as of late this week, 43,415 people were "definitely committed" to coming to the demonstration by train, bus, or plane. Another 44,

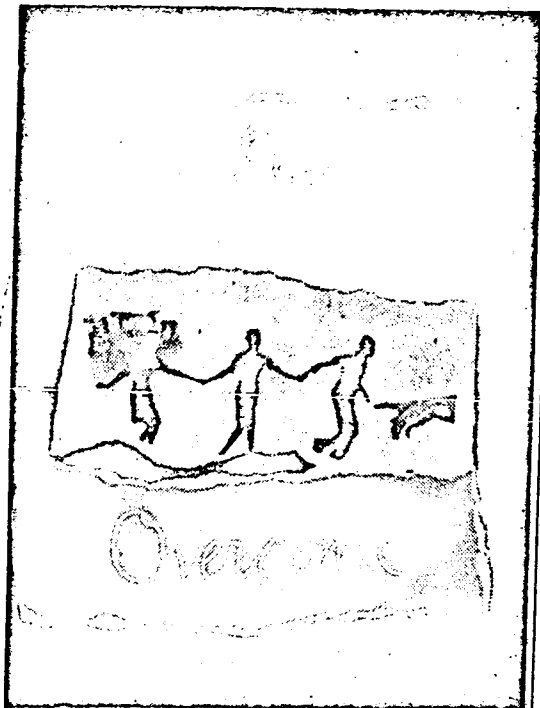
000 have expressed interest in chartering such conveyances.

More than 28,000 are expected to come from the New York City area alone. So far, eight planes have been chartered from outside New York—three from Chicago, two from Los Angeles, and one each from Minneapolis, Cleveland, and San Francisco.

From New York City, 394 buses, 10 trains and one plane have been chartered.

Outside New York, the committee was told, 131 buses have been chartered, including 49 from the South and 15 from the West and Midwest. New Jersey alone has chartered 51 buses.

These figures indicate that the crowd may far exceed the 100,000 demonstrators called for by the march leaders.



This is the official poster for the civil rights March in Washington on Aug. 28. Prepared by artist Louis Lo-Monaco, of New York City, the design also will be used as the cover piece for a portfolio that will be sold here the day of the march.

Rally on Aug. 28 To Include Skit, Short Speeches

By Susanna McBea
Staff Reporter

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Plans for the program at the Lincoln Memorial during the march on Washington for "jobs and freedom" Aug. 28 were approved yesterday by the national organizing committee.

The plans, still tentative because all participants have yet to be reached, were not announced.

However, it was learned that the proposed program will include short speeches by leaders of the 10 national organizations sponsoring the rally, entertainment by Negro celebrities and a skit reviewing the Negro's struggle for freedom.

White and Negro leaders planning the show say they are determined to confine the program to two hours. It is scheduled to start about 2 p. m. after demonstrators march from the Washington Monument grounds at noon to the Memorial.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Sunday, August 18, 1963

A. Philip Randolph Now Seeks New Goal

Head of Aug. 28 March Led Fight To End Segregation in Military

Herald Tribune News Service

In 1941, Asa Philip Randolph organized the March on Washington Movement. Its dual purpose: to protest Armed Forces' segregation and to demand more jobs for fellow Negroes in burgeoning war industries.

But the mere threat of New York's Mr. Randolph to lead 50,000 Negroes here sufficed. President Franklin D. Roosevelt pledged a better deal for Negroes in the Armed Forces and set up a Federal Employment Practices Committee.

Randolph's friends have always believed he wished F. D. R. hadn't thrown in his hand so quickly. They think the 74-year-old founder and only president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters really wanted to lead that march.

This Aug. 28 the labor leader gets another and more spectacular chance. He will head an estimated 100,000-300,000 persons in the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. The aim: to pressure Congress for fast action on pending civil rights legislation.

For more than 40 years, Randolph has been known to his own people as "Negro labor's champion." But the average white couldn't tell

where he came from (Crescent City, Fla.), nor where he lives (New York City's Harlem).

Randolph probably would just as soon have it that way. Trying to help Negroes, not make a name among whites, has been his life's endeavor. As a Florida lad, he worked as a grocery clerk, sold newspapers; then as he grew stronger, helped load railway flatcars with sand, lay cross-ties and rails.

His earnings, together with help from his father, an African Methodist Church clergyman, got him a high school education at Jacksonville. He then quickly headed for New York.

Working as an elevator operator, broom-pusher, and waiter, Randolph took courses when he could at the City College of New York.

In 1917 he helped launch "The Messenger," a monthly magazine subtitled "The Only Negro Radical Magazine in New York." A year later, Randolph was arrested by Federal agents as a World War I opponent. He was freed after a few days in jail.

All during this period he had an eye on the Pullman Co.'s porters. He saw this group of Negroes as the largest unorganized unit ripe for unionization because it was

both exploited and discontented.

But it wasn't until 1925 that he risked a move. That August he called a Harlem mass meeting of porters. The turnout was disappointing. But Randolph accepted the presidency of the Porters, became their chief organizer.

The magazine "The Messenger" changed its subtitle to "The Official Organ of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters." Pullman opposed unionization and many porters were fired; others were reluctant to join the union. It wasn't until 1928 that Randolph claimed a majority membership and threatened to strike Pullman unless it negotiated. While Pullman hesitated, the other rail unions refused to support the porters. It taught Randolph a lesson about some white union attitudes. But he kept plugging away.

In 1934 the Railway Labor Act was amended by Congress to bring porters within its scope. Members flocked to the Brotherhood. Next year an election was held; the Brotherhood won hands down. And in 1937 it won a Pullman contract said to be worth \$2 million in pay increases, plus shorter hours, overtime, and other benefits.

The road since then has been up. Though porters are

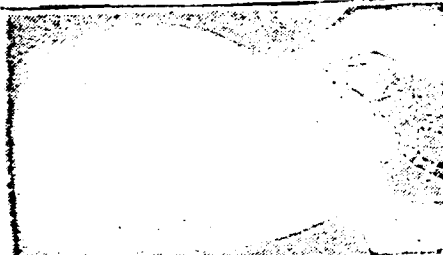
fewer, many railways are in trouble, and even now a porters' strike is in temporary abeyance.

Harlem enthusiasts have tried many times to persuade Randolph to run for Congress. He's always declined, preferring an uninterrupted home life with his wife (since 1914) Lucille, and his beloved Shakespeare and Shaw. He likes free time too, to watch baseball, basketball, football and tennis. A signal honor came in 1957—Randolph became an AFL-CIO vice president, a post he still holds.

In 1947, Randolph set up an organization which had an objective as current as today's sit-ins. It was called the League for Non-Violent Disobedience Against Military Segregation. Congress got alarmed and the Senate Armed Services called Randolph to testify. He told them:

"Negroes have reached the limit of their endurance when it comes to being drafted into another Jim Crow army for democracy—a democracy they have never known."

On Aug. 28 at the Lincoln Memorial here, Randolph will be the chief speaker. He need only blue-pencil out a few words in that 1947 statement and he's ready for business.



The Washington Post
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
... civil rights leader

D. C. Marchers Told to Travel Here by Auto

Change in Plans
Expected to Swell
Aug. 28 Jam

By CLARENCE HUNTER
Star Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Leaders of the August 28 March on Washington disclosed a major change in transportation plans today. They now are encouraging participants to go to the Nation's Capital in private cars.

The decision to recommend car pool travel to Washington is a change from the plan to travel by bus.

Earlier policy by the civil rights leaders had been to ask people to refrain from driving to Washington because of the traffic problems involved.

The new policy, which is expected to add hundreds of cars to the swarm of demonstrators' automobiles already expected to pour in from nearby States and the Carolinas, added to the problems of the Metropolitan Police Department.

Covell Questions Move

Informed of the likelihood of added cars streaming into the District, Deputy Police Chief Howard V. Covell said he questioned the advisability of increasing the number of vehicles inbound from out-of-town. He said leaders of the march have been informed that parking spaces have been arranged for more than 2,100 buses by banning parking between Seventh street and Twenty-third streets N.W. and in the Tidal Basin-Ohio avenue-Independence avenue area.

However, Deputy Chief Covell said, demonstrators driving here in private cars will have to use the fringe parking lots or commercial parking facilities. He said march leaders have been advised police will not set aside parking places for private cars.

Transportation is just one of many problems for the chairman of the march which is expected to be the largest mass demonstration in the history of Washington. Interim leaders of the march headquarters in Utopia Friendship House here, leaders said they still are hard-pressed to estimate how many marchers will respond but guesses range as high as 200,000.

The march, in which leaders hope Negroes will outnumber white sympathizers three to one, will bring a massive influx of people to Washington by plane, train, bus and private

See MARCH, Page A-1

To Aug. 28 Protest

Continued From Page A-1
Cleveland Robinson, chairman of the march administration committee, said yesterday a shortage of buses for charter has cropped up in New York City but charged it was "artificial."

It was this shortage that prompted leaders to drop their appeal for out-of-town demonstrators not to use automobiles to go to Washington. Mr. Robinson said the charter bus shortage applies mainly to New York. However, some marchers have been refused charter rates for a train from Birmingham, Ala. and have been counseled to boycott the trains in favor of buses.

Rachelle Horowitz, the transportation chairman, said "an educated guess" is that 2,000 buses, 21 special trains, at least 10 airplanes and untold numbers of private cars will bring people to Washington.

1,000 Per Train Seen

Each bus will average 45 passengers, she said. Each train will carry an estimated 1,000 demonstrators and the airplanes will average about 50 passengers each, she added.

Based on these average passenger loads, there could be 111,000 or more persons traveling by public transportation alone. The District march organizations is trying to mobilize 50,000 demonstrators. March officials say there is no way of estimating how many people will travel by private automobile. New York City estimate that up to 40,000 people will leave here by bus, train, plane and private auto for the one-day visit to Washington.

"We know for a fact that almost 400 buses and 11 special trains have already been chartered," Miss Horowitz said. "Car pools from the New York area are being organized and some people are planning to use upwards of 40 shuttle planes that day."

Trains From South

Additional trains chartered include: three from the South which will stop at intermediate points along the way, and one each from Newark, Philadelphia, Hartford, Conn., Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Miss Horowitz added that reports of additional chartered trains have not been confirmed by the New York headquarters. The estimated number of chartered trains runs as high as 40.

Determining the exact number of buses which will be used in the mass movement is a hether-skelter exercise at best. For example, the sponsors know of 51 buses which will leave from northern New Jersey communities, 11 from North Carolina, 15 from Boston, almost 400 from New York City and five more buses from such cities as Cleveland, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The airplanes will originate from: Los Angeles, 3; Chicago, 2; and one each from San Francisco, Cleveland, Minneapolis, and Boulder, Colo.

Miss Horowitz said that she has reports that 130 private automobiles will travel from Durham, N.C.

175,000 Buttons Sold

The demand for march materials such as the official button and informational literature was reaching new heights today. The headquarters office was out of the buttons which sell for 25 cents each. An estimated 175,000 buttons have been sold and another 150,000 buttons are on emergency order. Each marcher and individual in sympathy with the movement is encouraged to wear the lapel button.

The march leaders are also preparing the final organizing manual which will contain detailed instructions for the march.

At least one demonstrator plans to come to Washington on roller skates from Chicago. Ledger Smith, 27, a Negro professional skater, was to leave Chicago today and hopes to skate across the District line by August 27.

Police and other agencies concerned with maintaining an orderly demonstration, meanwhile, have three organizations on their minds that may attempt to counteract the civil rights march. These are George Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazis, the militant Negro sect of Black Muslims and a super-secret organization called "The Prospects." The Washington Commission on Human Rights has informed security officials that "The Prospects," supposedly made up of affluent Negro and white right-wingers,

week to march participants, the leaders warned against bringing "alcoholic refreshments" along. They were told to wear low-heeled, comfortable shoes and to bring a raincoat as well as enough food for two meals and tablets to guard against heat exhaustion.

One major uncertainty of the August 28 march is the exact length and content of the Lincoln Memorial program.

10 Leaders to Speak

Tentatively, it is planned that the 10 march leaders will deliver short messages. They are: Dr. Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, James Farmer, John Lewis, Walter Reuther, Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, Mathew Ahmann, and Rabbi Jacobson.

There is a possibility that Marian Anderson will sing the National Anthem. It is pretty well established that Mahalia Jackson, the Eva Jessye Choir and a group of Freedom Singers will provide additional music. The memorial program also will feature a dramatic skit by Ossie Davis, former Howard University student and now a Broadway playwright.

The big problem now is to limit the program to two hours so that the demonstrators can begin leaving the District between 5 and 6 p.m.

At the Washington Monument from 10 a.m. to noon that day, Hollywood celebrities will be presented from a temporary stage to entertain the throng as it gathers for the march.

Meanwhile, the question of whether President Kennedy would meet the demonstrators on August 28 remained unclear today. In Hyannis Port, Mass., at the summer White House, Presidential Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said he knows of no request for President Kennedy to meet with march leaders. However, Whitney Young, executive director of the Urban League, said here "certain assurances" have been received that President Kennedy would see leaders of the march. He did not say who made them.